



# The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1896.

## Notes of the Month.

ONE of the most important events to chronicle in these notes is that of the Exhibition of English Mediæval Paintings, held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, during the middle of June, but which we were unable to record in time for the July number of the *Antiquary*. We cannot, perhaps, do better now than borrow the following brief account of the exhibition which was given in the columns of the *Times* while the exhibition was open.

"The Society of Antiquaries has got together a collection of English mediæval paintings and painted books, which no one interested in our national art ought to omit to visit. It is the first thing of its kind that has been attempted, confined to purely English work, and it will be a revelation to that numerous class who in matters of art are subject to what Herbert Spencer has christened the 'anti-patriotic bias,' and think that no good thing ever came out of England.

"The collection, confined to paintings before 1500, is small but choice. The great majority of English mediæval paintings which the hands of the destroyer and the more destructive hands of the restorer have left us are scattered in churches and to be found on roofs, walls, and screens unhappily (or happily) irremovable. Specimens of these are represented in the collection by drawings and reproductions. Notable among them for careful excellence are those of Mr. G. E. Fox from panels in the roofs of two churches in East Anglia, Southwold and Pulham, and those by Stothard of the wonderful thirteenth-

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century paintings of the legend of Edward the Confessor, and the still more wonderful fourteenth-century paintings of Edward III. and his sons, his Queen, and her daughters, which at one time gave to the historic chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster, more than the glory of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris.



"Among the originals the Dean and Chapter of Westminster have sent the crowning glory of the collection, the splendid portrait of Richard II., which now usually hangs on the south choir wall of Westminster Abbey, and was only rediscovered, under no fewer than six coats of subsequent paint, by the late George Richmond, R.A. This is a picture of which as a work of art any country and any age might well be proud, and as a portrait carries conviction of its faithfulness, depicting the last of the Plantagenets, who, by leading the life of the 'fast man' of the fourteenth century, degenerated into a hysterical voluptuary and ended his days in a prison. From Westminster also comes the *tabula*, the painting on wood of the time of Henry III., the builder of Westminster Abbey as we see it, with the perfect architectural adornments of the middle of the thirteenth century. It has largely perished, but the central figure of Christ remains and will compare in drawing and expression with that of any Italian painter of them all. Of about a century later, found in use turned topsy-turvy as a table-top, is another *tabula* from Norwich Cathedral, with wonderful background of *gesso* work representing the story of Christ from the scourging to the Resurrection. The central figure is treated in a more conventional way than in the earlier example, the drawing of it being distinctly archaic; but the minor figures, particularly that of Pilate in his fourteenth-century knight's costume, are admirably lifelike. From Ely, the Society of Antiquaries exhibits some excellent panel paintings, now its own property, of the life of Etheldreda, while East Anglia is to the fore with an untouched series of panels from St. Michael at Pleas at Norwich and a panelled screen from Lynn.



"When we turn to the painted books we get some dim idea of the gorgeous schemes of colour that once decorated our English

buildings, of which even the original pictures already noticed are but faded fragments. To anyone who knows, the mere mention of the name of the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, the Episcopal Henry VIII. of the tenth century, who turned out of Winchester Cathedral the canons whom Henry VIII. restored to it, makes the mouth water. This price-less specimen of uncorrupted English art is now, by the kindness of the Duke of Devonshire, restored to the companionship of the great Bible of Winchester Cathedral, the original owner, as it was the producer, of both. The delicate tones of the tenth-century MS. are almost what would a few years back have been called æsthetic in tint, and contrast finely with the wonderful deep blues and reds of the twelfth-century book. Not the least interesting thing about the latter is that, in the third volume of the three into which it is now divided, several drawings never got illuminated—a fact which enables us to see with what care and exquisite skill the drawings were executed before the colour was added. It is strange to contrast the excellent draughtsmanship in the Winchester Bible with the very inferior drawing of the (reputed) contemporary Life of St. Edmund the King. Among later works, the grand full-page picture with gold background of the Westminster Mass-book given by Abbot Littleton in the latter part of the fourteenth century may be commended for gorgeous colouring and figure drawing. But there are two books here absolutely unrivalled, the one for the artistic treatment of flower decoration, the other for its unique reproductions of English birds. The first is a lovely book of Hours, once in the possession of the earlier Queen Elizabeth, the wife of Edward IV., now the property of Lord Ashburnham, with panel pictures adorned with the most exquisite arabesques and flower scroll-work. The other is the most massive volume in the collection, a splendid Mass-book of Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, recaptured (by purchase) from France by the Duke of Northumberland. The borders are adorned with birds most minutely and naturally executed, with the names in English, as 'Sparwe hen,' 'Mour hen,' 'Tel cok,' and so forth, written beside them. Not less exquisite in its way is a Psalter lent by All Souls College,

with David the Psalmist striking his harp, looking like one of Piers the Plowman's 'lovely ladies with their long fingers,' while specimens of the lovely ladies playing the mediæval violin and all kinds of music adorn the margins."



The pilgrimage along the Great Barrier, known as the Roman Wall, organized by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, in conjunction with the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, was carried through successfully in the week commencing Monday, June 22. As in the pilgrimage of ten years ago, so on this occasion, the conductors were Chancellor Ferguson and Mr. Blair, but the office of chief pilgrim, then held by the late Dr. Bruce, was left vacant on the present programme, though Sir W. Crossman, R.E., K.C.M.G., F.S.A., to some extent acted as holder of the office. As the pilgrimage was made from west to east, reversing the order of 1886, the party assembled at Carlisle, and occupied the morning with an inspection of the Cathedral Castle and Museum under the guidance of Chancellor Ferguson. At 2 p.m. they left by rail for Kirkbride, where carriages were in waiting to take them to Bowness, the western extremity of the Wall, at which place they inspected, under the guidance of Chancellor Ferguson and the Rev. S. Lindow, the place where the Wall is traditionally said to begin. Here the Chancellor gave a brief account of the Roman camps and fortifications on the Cumberland coast, after which an inspection was made of the camp and of the church, which is built out of Roman stones. The carriages were next resumed. We should here say that throughout Cumberland the trail of the Great Barrier was carefully marked by flags—red denoting the Stone Wall; yellow, the earthen rampart; red and white, the camps, and white, the roads. This was an admirable arrangement, as the line could thus be seen from the carriages, and few stoppages were necessary for explanations. A long stoppage was made at Drumburgh, while the small Roman camp and the mediæval castle were inspected; the Chancellor then took the party to the edge of the great marsh that lies between Drumburgh and Burgh, and explained the contro-

versy as to whether the Stone Wall crossed the marsh or not, and expressed his view that in some modified form or other it did cross, or else that the marsh was then a harbour and the wall ceased, but he declined to believe that it went round the edge of the marsh. Boustead Hill, near the east end of the marsh, has often been supposed to be a small Roman camp, and Sir W. Crossman pointed out that a small camp there would guard the east side of the marsh (or suggested harbour?) just as the small camp at Dumburgh guards the west side. Stoppages were made during the rest of the day at the camp at Burgh—or Burgh-on-Sands, to give it its full name—and at the mile earths at Grinsdale, and Kirk-andrews-on-Eden, where the vicar, the Rev. T. O. Sturkey, and Mrs. Sturkey, provided a much-welcomed tea. The day was fine throughout, and Carlisle was reached in time for dinner at 8 p.m. at the Central Hotel.

The second day commenced badly in a drenching rain, and the Chancellor at Stanwix and Drawdikes did not ask the party to alight, but pointed out the trail of the Great Barrier across the alluvial flats of the Eden, and over that river from a perch on a hedge, while the carriages drew up to him, a plan he also adopted at the Stanwix camp, while he explained its relations to Carlisle. Rain or no rain, all had to alight at Bleatarn owing to the roughness of the road, and here Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson helped to explain this puzzling place, where have been an ancient quarry, whose date cannot be determined, whether pre- or post-Roman, a tarn, whose name would appear to be Norse, and a mound, long supposed Roman, but which now appears to be the work of a successful tradesman of the last century to put his summer-house upon. The weather now cleared, and the rest of the programme was carried out as planned. It included a visit to the station at Castlesteads, where the party were received by the genial and octogenarian squire, Mr. G. J. Johnson, under whose guidance and that of his son, Mr. F. P. Johnson, the station and fine collection of altars were inspected, and the carriages regained, after a pleasant walk to Walton. Many of the party walked over Hare Hill, and the day concluded with visits to Lanercost, where the Miss

Whiteheads provided tea, to Naworth Castle, and to Tower Tye, a circular earthwork in the park at Naworth.



The pilgrimage was resumed on Wednesday, on Hare Hill, where it had broken off the night before. The fragment of wall, said to be the highest piece remaining, was gazed upon with interest, until it came out that it had been refaced by a too energetic agent on the Naworth estate. A visit was paid to Coombe Craggs for the purpose of seeing the inscriptions. The next halt was at Appletree, the place where the *muris cespitiensis*, or "wall of turves," was found in 1895. Sir William Crossman, who had preceded the main body of the pilgrims, and spent some time in examining the *locus in quo*, pointed out that this piece of the Great Barrier was the very weakest in the whole line between sea and sea, being completely commanded at short time by higher ground to the immediate north. He considered the "wall of turves" to be an extra fortification—a reinforcing piece—to a specially weak place; and he pointed out what seemed to be an extra ditch to the north of the ditch of the stone wall. It was understood that Chancellor Ferguson and Mr. T. H. Hodgson did not accept Sir William's conclusions; but neither of them made any statement, beyond a prophecy that there would be wigs on the green when Mr. Bates came to know.



The camp at Borcovicus, the crossings of the Irthing, and of the Poltross, and remains in the Vicarage gardens, were inspected under the guidance of the Rev. A. Wright, the vicar. Here the duties of the Chancellor as conductor ceased, and Mr. Blair took up the work. The weather, which had been threatening, here gave way, and a regular spout hindered the carrying out of the programme. Some fled to the inn at Gilsland, which was near, others continued the route, but were forced to give up and shelter at Greenhead. The whole party united at Greenhead for dinner, and in the evening the drawings, plans, and sections made by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, of the work of the Cumberland Excavation Committee, were exhibited and explained.

The weather on Thursday morning was threatening, and the party was somewhat lessened in numbers, but the sky soon brightened and for the rest of the pilgrimage the heat, and not the rain, was the opposing element, the more so as in Northumberland the pilgrims were forced to walk along the line of the Great Barrier, while those (one or two) who remained in the carriages could see nothing at all. The pilgrims reached Wall-end on Saturday, having been formally received and entertained in the old castle of Newcastle by the Society of Antiquaries of that place.

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The *Times* of July 6 contained the following announcement: "The Earl of Ashburnham has placed in the hands of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, for disposal, the celebrated library of printed books and manuscripts at Ashburnham Place. The printed books will be sold by auction during next season, unless Messrs. Sotheby receive in the meantime an adequate offer for the whole collection. The manuscripts are not to be submitted by auction, but Messrs. Sotheby are ready to treat privately for their sale *en bloc*."

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In a leading article in the same issue of the paper, the editor very strongly urges that this manuscript collection should be purchased *en bloc* by the nation. We trust that his advice may be followed, and that the mistake which was made thirteen years ago, when the Earl's offer to the nation of his manuscripts for £160,000 was declined, will not now be repeated. The *Times*, alluding to this unfortunate mistake, says: "Since then we believe that the whole of the chief part of the section originally acquired from the notorious Libri has left the country, having been bought by foreign Governments. But in the department of manuscripts there still remains at Ashburnham Place a collection which has probably no rival among existing private libraries in any country. It consists of those acquired from M. Barrois, a French collector of much celebrity, and of the still more important group modestly called 'Additional' by the late Earl. These, with the rest, are fully described in the Appendix to the Eighth Report of the Historical Manu-

scripts Commission. The Barrois collection is of very varied character, containing Gospels, Books of Hours, Legends of the Saints, Romances of Chivalry, and documents bearing on the history of France, though we believe that the most important of these last have been already sold. There remain, however, in this section alone, at least 600 manuscripts, very many of them of the greatest beauty and interest. The character of the 'Additional' section is fixed by the two glorious examples 'La Bible Historial' and 'Evangelia Quatuor,' the former of the fourteenth and the latter of the eighth century. The former has the autograph of the first owner, John, Duke of Berry, son of King John of France, and has come down from his time through the hands of a number of eminent possessors whose names have been preserved. The Gospels is a book equally remarkable inside and out, being finely written and bound in the most sumptuous golden jewelled binding, in which are 327 precious stones. It belonged to the Abbey and Chapter of Noble Canonesses at Lindau, to which it is said to have been given by Louis le Débonnaire, son of Charlemagne. Of course, there are not many manuscripts in the library so precious as this, but of the remaining 200 in the 'Additional' series not one is other than first-rate, whether for its contents, or its illuminations, or its binding, or for all three.

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"The printed books are, in their way, scarcely less exceptional than the manuscripts. They are to be compared, not with the Althorp Library as a whole, but rather with that one wonderful room of very ordinary dimensions in which the Earl Spencer who formed the collection had enshrined the gems of the library, the Caxtons, the Aldines, the early Shakespeares, and their peers. For the whole Ashburnham Library numbers not much more than 4,000 volumes—not a tenth of the total dispersed at the Blenheim sale. But the quality is extraordinary, as will probably be seen if this veritable 'cabinet,' as the French call these choice collections, comes to be dispersed by auction next year. All true collectors, however catholic their taste, have special hobbies, and the hobby of the fourth Earl of Ashburnham, in the matter of



printed books, was books on vellum, which he doubtless bought because they came nearest to his beloved manuscripts. Of these there are no fewer than 125, including a large number of the exquisite *Livres d'Heures* printed in Paris, in the first years of the sixteenth century, by Kerver and Simon Vostre."

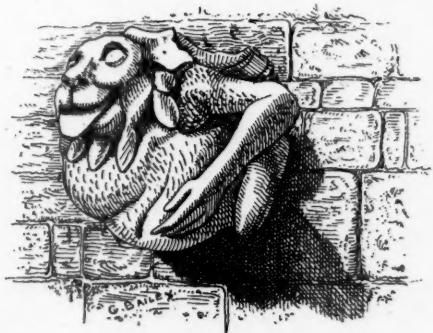
Already a question has been asked in Parliament as to the intention of the Government, whose decision will be awaited with great anxiety until it is made known. If the Ashburnham collection should be allowed to leave the country it will be little short of a national disgrace.

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From the Ashburnham library to the late Prince Lucien Bonaparte's collection of philological works, is undoubtedly a long cry, but speaking of the one reminds us of the other, and we venture to hope that the endeavour which the Bishop of Stepney and others are making to raise sufficient funds to secure the purchase of this unique collection of philological works for preservation in the City of London may be crowned with success. It would be a great pity that a collection which took the Prince so much time and pains to gather together should be dispersed, and a great loss to this country, were it to find its resting-place on the Continent, and not in England.

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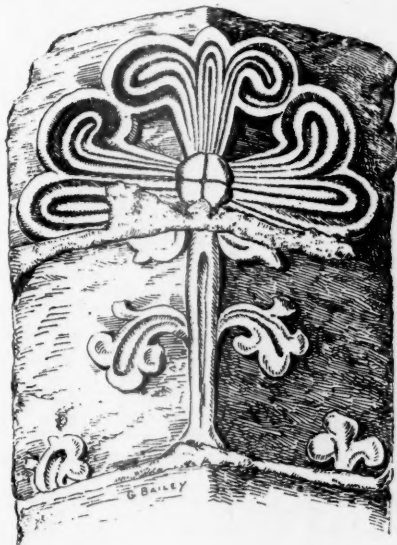
We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. Bailey for these drawings of two interest-



ing bits from Tewkesbury Abbey. The corbel is in the south-west wall outside. It is one of a class intended to expose to

obloquy some vice, to satirize a person, or to ridicule a foible; and they are not always good-natured, but sometimes severely spiteful. This corbel represents a big toad, with a very gluttonous human expression. The pig-like excrescences, characteristic of the ancient fauni, hanging from "the neck," tend to give a still more intensely animal look to the face, with its good-tempered half silly smile. It would be difficult to portray gluttons more accurately than is done by this potbellied toad. There is a very good attempt made in another corbel which is in the north-east corner of the Lady Chapel in St. Mary's Church, Beverley. It represents a very fat man with his hands resting on his knees, and it calls to mind vividly the Tewkesbury toad. These curious sculptures may be seen not only on corbels, but also on the elbows of misereres and also under the seats. There are many of both kinds in Northamptonshire.

The portion of an early English gravestone is taken from the site of the cloisters on the



same side of the church. It is not at all a common pattern, though seaweed is used both for the head and also to adorn the sides of the shaft. Yet the curious arrangement of the head appears to be unique. There must

be a part of the head lost, for though fitted together as seen in the drawing, it is quite evident that the design is incomplete.

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Sir John Monckton, Town Clerk of London, in his twentieth annual report on the "Records of the City of London," states that Dr. Sharpe has begun to examine the different series of rolls preserved in the Town Clerk's office, more especially the "Rolls of Pleas of Land in the Husting," a portion of which he had already calendared, a series of coroners' rolls, and another series which had been known as "Rolls of Pleas and Memoranda." The calendar of recoveries in the Court of Husting had been completed. The short series of coroners' rolls, from 1324 to 1590, was of particular interest as affording a picture of criminal London during that period. The office of coroner was of itself peculiar, the King's butler for the time being laying claim to it *ex officio* until King Edward IV. vested it in the City in consideration of being released from liabilities to the citizens to the extent of £7,000. It was the custom to hold inquests upon those who to all appearance had died a natural death in prison. Among such was found an inquest held on the body of Henry, the son of Thomas Staci (or Stace), of Ipswich, who had been confined in the Marshalsea for causing the death of John Christopher, of Ipswich. The inquest took place in November, 1324, and appealed more especially to students of Chaucer, there being a close connection between the Staci family and that of the poet. This Henry Staci appeared to have been implicated in a riot against the bailiffs of Ipswich, and to have been arrested for causing the death of a man. He himself did not long survive, but the jury found that he died a rightful death, and not of any felony. A month later Thomas and Geoffrey Staci were, among others, attached to answer for the forcible abduction of John Chaucer, the poet's father. The series of rolls known as "Pleas and Memoranda" numbered over 100. An abstract had been made of the first, which was a valuable and interesting roll of the earlier years of the reign of King Edward III., and contained, among other things, the King's orders for the removal of the Coronation Stone from Westminster Abbey. Consider-

able progress has also been made in putting into book form the slip index to the deeds enrolled in the Court of Husting.

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Speaking of Chaucer, it may be worth noting that Messrs. Sotheby sold, on June 23, an exceptionally fine copy of Caxton's first edition of the *Canterbury Tales*, which was bought by Mr. Quaritch for the large sum of £1,880. It may be remembered that in February last Messrs. Sotheby sold an unrecorded example of this same edition, and the price then paid for it, £1,020, aroused a good deal of interest. That copy, however, wanted nineteen leaves, whereas the one sold in June wants only two leaves to complete it, and is one of the largest examples known, measuring 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ . According to Mr. Blades only nine copies are known of this edition, but two or three others have come to light since he compiled his monograph on Caxton. One thing, however, is certain, namely, that only two copies are complete, and possess the full number of 372 leaves. These are in the British Museum and at Merton College, Oxford, respectively. The copy just sold is from the library of Mr. R. E. Saunders, of Dorchester, and more nearly approaches the two complete copies than any other. The copy now in Mr. A. H. Huth's library cost his father £300 in 1861, and wants sixteen leaves. The copies in the Spencer-Rylands and Grenville libraries each want six leaves. With one exception the price just given by Mr. Quaritch is the highest ever paid for a Caxton at auction in this country. That exception was the £1,950 paid in 1885 for Lord Jersey's copy of *King Arthur*, while the same owner's copy of the *Histories of Troye* (which cost the Duke of Roxburghe £50) brought £1,820 at the same sale.

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We are not quite sure what to make of the appeal which has been put forward by the Dean of Canterbury for funds towards the repair of the cathedral. At first it seemed that money was needed to place certain portions of the building in a state of security. This, however, appears to be a mistaken interpretation of the appeal, for the public was almost immediately afterwards told that the cathedral is in no actual need of repair, but

that certain "restorations" of the chapter-house and other parts are desirable. This is quite another matter, and it is greatly to be regretted that people should be induced to subscribe under the impression that the building is in danger, while what the money is wanted for is merely a "restoration" in the ordinary and mischievous sense of the word. Canterbury was one of the first of our cathedral churches to suffer from the restoration mania, when the Norman north-western tower was removed some half-century or so ago, because it did not match with that on the south-west. In suggesting a feeling of doubt about what is now proposed, we have no wish to hinder subscriptions being gathered for any necessary repair which may be really needed. Antiquaries only want to have it made quite clear what is really proposed, and for what their money is asked. Probably the *Archæological Institute* will have had something to say on the subject at its meeting at Canterbury before this appears.



Oxford was recently visited by one of the most serious thunderstorms that has been known in the district for many years. During the progress of the storm the archæological library of the Ashmolean Museum and University Galleries situated in the northern block was struck by lightning. In a few minutes smoke was issuing from the roof, and the fire brigade was summoned. When the firemen reached the roof it was found that the flames had got a good hold of the wood and felt packing under the slates. We are glad to be able to say that the fire was quickly extinguished, and as the books were either covered up or removed whilst water was being poured upon the burning roof, the damage was fortunately confined to the building itself.



The annual report of the British Museum has just been issued. From it we learn that the most important event of the year has been the purchase from the Duke of Bedford of the houses and gardens immediately contiguous to the Museum premises for the sum of £200,000. Very numerous and important additions have also been made to the national collection. In the manuscript department

correspondence and papers of Lord Nelson were added by purchase from Lord Bridport at a cost of £3,000, and the department of fine arts and drawings has been enriched by the purchase by the trustees for £25,000 of a very choice cabinet of drawings by old masters and of early Italian and German engravings formed by the late Mr. John Malcolm, of Poltalloch. The acquisitions of special interest in the department of printed books include a highly important collection of no less than 1,014 editions of the *Imitation of Christ*, ascribed to Thomas a Kempis, including all those formerly in the collection of the late Mr. Edmund Waterton, of Walton Hall, Yorkshire. By this acquisition the existing collection has been more than trebled. Another purchase of a similar character, and of great interest, was of Service books and liturgical works from the collection of the late Rev. W. J. Blew. Several of these are almost, if not quite, unique, and as a whole they constitute a remarkable addition to the liturgical works in the Museum. A further purchase of importance was the only known copy of the first edition of a book by Bunyan, *Christian Behaviour, or the Fruits of True Christianity*; by John Bunyan, *Prisoner of Hope*. London: 1663. This is the third of those of Bunyan's books which were composed in prison, and its existence was unknown until the copy now in the Museum was discovered some years ago in a chest of old books at Cranbrook, in Kent. Prominent amongst the gifts to the Museum during the year was the fine collection of playing-cards from Lady Charlotte Schreiber.



Where is Whetton? We ask this question because we are informed that the midsummer bonfire was lighted at Whetton on July 4, "as usual soon after sunset. There was a brave fire, and a good deal of dancing. There is no recollection of the custom having been neglected for some generations now, and the ceremony has lost none of the usual attractions." There is a Whetton in Northumberland, but we were under the impression that the midsummer bonfire was extinct in England, with the exception of one or two places in Cornwall. Is the custom still observed elsewhere than in Cornwall?

Although not in the ordinary sense of the word an antiquity, we are, nevertheless, sorry to record the loss of an historical tree. Naworth Castle, the Border seat of the Earl of Carlisle, has just lost its venerable oak tree, which fell, unable to withstand its immense top growth. The tree stood at the entrance gate of the castle, and was the one upon which "Belted Will" Howard, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, used to execute the marauding Borderers with whom he had to deal as Warden of the Marches, and "Civiliser of the Borders." In a corner of the courtyard at Naworth there still lives a relic of a very opposite character. It is an old jessamine tree, which spreads its verdure and flowers over the doorway of the great hall. No fewer than three Earls of Carlisle have been inspired to verse by this tree.



At a meeting held in York, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, it was resolved to raise a fund towards a memorial to the late Canon Raine. It is proposed that the memorial shall consist of (1) a portrait of Canon Raine, to hang in the rooms of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, (2) a mural tablet in the minster, and (3) the purchase of his collections of papers and manuscripts. We trust that the Fund may be widely supported, and that the help which Canon Raine so freely gave to all antiquaries who turned to him for assistance may, in some degree, be worthily acknowledged in the amount given towards the memorial.



Mr. William Brown, of Arncliffe Hall, Yorkshire, who was elected one of the honorary secretaries of the Yorkshire Archæological Society at the beginning of the year, has been elected Secretary of the Surtees Society, in succession to the late Canon Raine.



The Rev. George Eyre Evans, who describes himself as "Protestant Dissenting Minister, Whitchurch, Salop," has in the press a work which ought to be of very considerable interest and value, entitled "Vestiges of Protestant Dissent, being Lists of Ministers, Sacramental Plate, Registers, Antiquities, etc." This work, on which Mr. Evans has been engaged for the last ten years, is mainly

confined to what are usually known as congregations of the Unitarian connection, and which are the most ancient of all our English dissenting communities. The book, which will be freely illustrated, will be issued to subscribers at £1. Any few remaining copies will be afterwards sold at fifty shillings each. We have much pleasure in drawing attention to the proposed work. It covers ground hitherto unoccupied.



## Early Mechanical Carriages.

BY RHYS JENKINS.

No. I.



THE history of mechanical locomotion is one of the most extensive chapters in the record of human invention. That particular section of it dealing with the propulsion of vehicles on common roads by means other than animal traction is certainly a very interesting one, although up to the present it must be admitted that the practical results obtained are not of the highest importance. In consequence, however, of the development of a new type of motor, the petroleum spirit motor, and the good results obtained in France in its application to carriages, the problem is again being attacked with remarkable vigour in various parts of the world, and very hopeful views are held as to the ultimate results; in fact, there are not wanting enthusiasts who predict that the days of the horse are numbered. As will be seen in the course of these articles such predictions have been made before, though doubtless with less reason than exists at the present time.

In these papers attention will be directed mainly to the attempts made during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Before the commencement of that period there is very little to relate. Heliodorus in *The Ethiopics* refers to a triumphal waggon at Athens, which was moved along by men carried therein acting upon certain mechanism, and Pancirollus also alludes to such a chariot;



while in the thirteenth century our own Friar Bacon had declared the possibility of making carriages go without animals. But it was not until the year 1600, when Simon Stevin worked his sailing chariot along the Dutch coast, that we get at a realized project. Later on in the seventeenth century we have the carriages of Hautsch and others propelled by servants carried in them, and the steam carriages of Verbiest, Papin, and others. Carriages propelled by the wind, and by steam and like engines, will be dealt with in separate papers. The present article deals with the subject generally to the end of the seventeenth century, and relates chiefly to manumotive and pedomotive carriages.

The first carriage that calls for notice, although indeed the only description we have of it leaves much to be desired, is that employed by the Jesuit missionary, Matthieu Ricci (born 1552, died 1610), in China, which is thus described in an early collection of travels:

"In the Province of Sciantum is Cinchiamfu (which in *Paulus* his time, had two Churches of Christians), whence is a River made by hand (a thing usuall in China) whereby they have passage to Suceu, and to the Metropolitane Citie of Chequian, Hamceu. This River is so cloyed with ships because it is not frozen in winter, that the way is stopped with multitude: which made Riccius exchange his way by water into another (more strange to us) by waggon, if we may so call it, which had but one wheel, so built that one might sit in the middle as it were on horse-back, and on each side another; the waggoner putting it swiftly and safely forwards with levers or barres of wood (those waggons driven by wind and sayle, he mentions not) and so he came speedily to Suceu and Hamceu, which are of the Chinois esteemed Paradises."\*

\* *Purchas his Pilgrimage*, by Samuel Purchas, Parson of St. Martin's by Ludgate, London. 3rd edition, p. 498, 1617.

Purchas's description appears to be based upon that found in the *De Christiana Expedition* of P. N. Trigautius, 1615:

"Ergo alium inuenit itineris prosequendi modum, ijs in locis non infrequentem, facilem etiam et non incommodum. Plaustrum est unius non amplius rotæ ita constructum, ut uni in medio plastro considendi, c velut equitandi, alijs etiam duobus è lateribus fiat

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In 1618 David Ramsey, Page of the Bedchamber to James I., and Thomas Wildgosse, gentleman, obtained a patent for, among other things, ploughing without horses or oxen, and boats to go without sails. Twenty-six years later the same Ramsey, then one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, was one of the partners in a grant of a patent including "Coaches, carts, drayes and other things goeing on wheelles."

No description of these inventions is known to be in existence, but it has been suggested that steam was the agent employed. This is pure guesswork, and it seems far more likely that some form of manual power contrivance was contemplated. Harsdorffer\* refers to ploughs worked by winch-handles as having been made by H. Quarciotti, of Sienna.

Sir Isaac Newton, while a schoolboy in Grantham, probably about the year 1655, is credited with having made a manumotive carriage, which is thus referred to by Brewster:

"The mechanical carriage which Sir Isaac is said to have invented was a four-wheeled vehicle, and was moved with a handle or winch wrought by the person who sat in it. We can find no distinct information respecting its construction or use, but it must have resembled a Merlin's chair, which is fitted only to move on the smooth surface of a floor, and not to overcome the inequalities of a common road."†

Beyond this it appears very doubtful whether anything was actually done in the way of self-propelled carriages in this country during the seventeenth century, and when the backward state of the mechanical arts is taken into consideration, this does not seem very remarkable. Various attempts in connection with improved means for locomotion were no doubt made. Thus in Birch's *History of the Royal Society* we read in 1663 of Mr. Potter's cart with legs instead of wheels, and later on in the same year in the

locus. Auriga plaustrum retro ligneis vectibus urget ac promonet, non secure minus quam velociter, atque ita brevi Suceu peruenit' (p. 346).

\* *Der Mathematischen und Philosophischen Erquickstunden*, 1651.

† D. Brewster, *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton*, 1855. Vol. i., p. 10.

discussion on a new carriage of French construction the celebrated Hooke presented the society with the "scheme of an instrument to walk in upon the land or water with swiftness after the manner of the wheel of a crane." This description is not very clear, but it seems to indicate something in the nature of a velocipede. It does not appear that Hooke proceeded in the matter beyond throwing out the idea.

In 1667 a patent was granted to Sir Ellis Leighton for "A Steine Engine w<sup>ch</sup> Wrought and Disposed into the Bodyes and Carryages of Waggon, Chariotts, Coaches, and all Sorts of Things w<sup>ch</sup> are used for Carrying of persons and Burthens from One Place to Another by Land, will Facilitate to the Mōcon of all these Things, that it will extreemly save the Toyle and Labour both of Men and Horses, and Soe consequently pforme their severall uses with lesse Ex-pense."

This invention is alluded to in a letter dated 1688 from Oldenburg, a very active member and secretary of the Royal Society, to Lord Brereton (given in Halliwell's *Letters on Scientific Subjects*), from which it is clear that the invention consisted of some means for reducing the resistances to traction, and that horses were not dispensed with entirely.\* Indeed, from the entry in Evelyn's *Diary*, September 29, 1668, "I went to see Sir Elias Leighton's project of a cart with iron axle-trees," it would seem that the invention was a very simple one. But it is difficult to avoid thinking that there must have been something more than the mere use of iron for axle-trees, which had already been patented, to justify the terms used by Oldenburg, to say nothing of the title of the invention in the patent specification.

\* "I saw yesternight a cart leaden with at least 600 bricks, whereof each by weight weighed about four pounds, drawn by one horse in an uneven and ascending way, by a new contrivance, which avoydeth rubbing much more than ordinary carts. It has been devised as I mentioned formerly, by the concurrence of persons of several nations; and the patent of them is given in divers contry's; here to the Duke of Monmouth, and to Sir Ellis Leyton (as himself told me), and at Paris to some great persons; as also in Flanders. In the meantime, our mathematicall mechanicians doe not want exceptions against the extraordinariness of the contrivance."

The earliest carriages of which we have definite accounts are those of the Nuremberg mechanicians, Johann Hautsch and Stephan Farfler. A carriage constructed by Johann Hautsch was tried in the streets of Nuremberg in 1649. It was a great success, went up and down hill, around corners, was stopped and started as desired, and attained a speed of 2,000 paces per hour. This carriage, shown in Fig. 1, was adapted for carrying several



FIG. 1.—HAUTSCH.

passengers; it was sold very soon to the Crown Prince of Sweden and sent to Stockholm. Another vehicle of the same construction was afterwards made for the King of Denmark.

The fact that the means for driving were completely hidden in the hind part of the carriage prevents our forming from the prints extant an idea of the arrangements adopted. But although there are statements that clock-work and springs were made use of, the balance of evidence is in favour of the view that the carriage was propelled by two men turning the hind axle through a train of gearing. Harsdorffer,\* indeed, gives a little sketch indicating a driving-spindle standing up at right angles to the axle, but it is not clear that this is anything more than a surmise on his part.

Monconys, who visited Nuremberg in 1663, seven years before the death of Hautsch, tells us: "Puis chez un excellent ouvrier qui a fait un carrosse pour le Roy de Dannemarc, lequel avance, recule, et tourne sans chevaux par tout, et fait 3,000 pas

\* Harsdorffer, G. P., *Der Mathematischen und Philosophischen Erquickstunden*, 1651.

geometriques en une heure, seulement par des manivelles, qui tournent deux enfans, qui sont dans le corps du carrosse, qui fait tourner les roues de derriere, et celui qui est dedans, tient un baston qui fait tourner le devant du carrosse, ou sont attachées les deux petites roues, pour braquer à l'endroit qu'il veut."\*

The account given by Doppelmayr† is substantially the same, but he adds that the dragon at the front of the carriage could be made to spout out a stream of water for the purpose of clearing the way in a crowd. This seems to be a very fine idea and worthy of the attention of the designers of mechanical carriages of the present day, but the capabilities of the dragon did not end there; it could also turn its eyes with great rapidity, and to compensate for the fright that this might cause, the angels mounted one on each side of the carriage were provided with trumpets, upon which they sounded at the will of the person in charge.‡ Doppelmayr gives a drawing of the carriage, which agrees fairly well with the accompanying illustration, copied from a reproduction of an old print in *Le Magasin Pittoresque* for 1853. It will

be seen that what with dragons, angels, and other ornamentation, Hautsch's carriages were very swell affairs.

It appears that before Johann Hautsch had turned his attention to a self-moving carriage he had constructed a chair adapted to be moved about a room by mechanism worked by the occupant. Such a chair had been described and illustrated before this in a work by Mathurin Jousse, *La Fidelle Ouverture de l'Art de Serrurier*, 1627, in which are two drawings of chairs, one fitted with roller castors, and the other with castors under the front legs, and wheels under the hind legs, which wheels are geared to a spindle bearing crank handles adapted to be turned by the person seated in the chair.

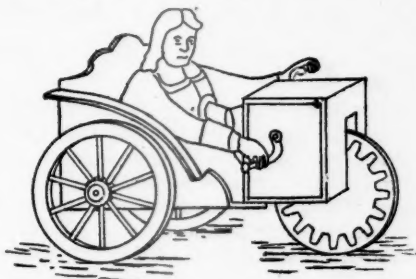


FIG. 2.—FARFLER.

Stephan Farfler lived at about the same period as Johann Hautsch (born 1633, died 1689). His carriages were of a more modest description, adapted for one person only; they were, in fact, constructed for his own use, he having been rendered lame for life by an accident in childhood. One of them, a three-wheeled carriage, is shown in Fig. 2; it was worked by the arms of the occupant by means of a pair of winch-handles on a spindle, carrying inside the casing a pinion in gear with the toothed periphery of the front wheel. This interesting carriage must be regarded as the forerunner of the modern tricycle. Another carriage, also shown in Doppelmayr, had four wheels, but was otherwise very similar. By their aid the constructor was able to make his way about the town without assistance.

Schottus,\* after referring to Harsdörffer's

\* Gaspar Schottus, *Magia Universalis*, 1658. Part III., p. 259.

\* *Journal des Voyages de Monsieur de Monconys*. Lyon, 1666. Vol. ii., p. 266.

† *Historische Nachricht von den Nürnbergischen Mathematicis und Kunstlern*. Nürnberg, 1730.

‡ The following is Doppelmayr's description: "Wagen mit vier Rädern, . . . auf dem man ohne Pferden auch ohne einigen andern Anspann, nur mit Beyhülfe eines im besagten Wagen verborgen angeordneten und durch etliche Menschen (die auch verschlossen waren) angetriebenen Räderwerkes auf der Strassen wohin mann wollte, sich führen lassen kundte. Mit diesem Kunst-Wagen legte er A. 1649, seine Proben in Nürnberg, da er öfters so wohl in der Stadt, Berg auf und ab, als um dieselbe mit einigen seiner guten Freunde, zu aller Anschauenden Bewunderung, auf selbigem herum fuhr, und in einer Stund 2000 Schritt weit gelangte, glücklich ab, dabey waren des Erfinders Verrichtungen nur diese, das er vermöge eines an der vördern Achse angemachten Stangen-Wercks hinten in Form eines Ruders, da immer die hintere Räder durch die verborgene Maschine herum gedreht wurden, den gantzen Wagen wohin er wollte, dadurch lenckte, dann auch, wann das Volck bey einem starcken Zulauff, den Fortgang des Wagens in etwas hemmen wollte, einen an dessen ende sich befindenen Drachen durch besondere drucke viel wasser ausspeyen, und damit die Leuthe von vorn wegtrieben liese, da inzwischen hoch zu mehrer Belustigung, auch durch seine weitere Direction, besagte Drach die Augen zum öfftsten verdrehen, und ein paar Engel die Posaune aufheben und darauf blasen muste."

account of Hautsch's carriage, mentions another, constructed by a native of Bingen, which was worked by a hand-wheel and gearing. He also alludes to a moving fort devised by a Belgian at Rome, which is said to have been used by the Knights of Malta against the Turks.

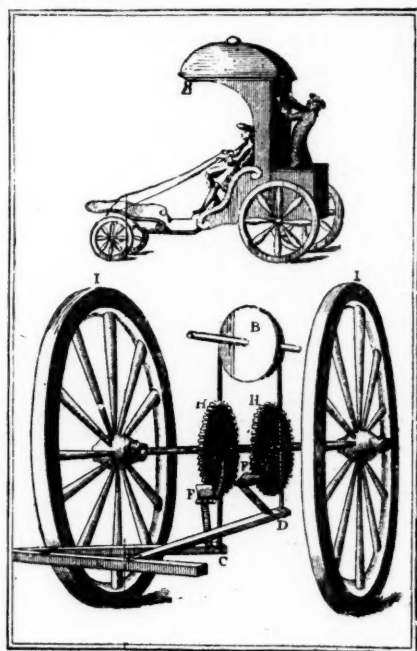
The first account we have of a mechanical carriage in France relates to a spring motor vehicle constructed in Paris in 1644 by an Englishman, whose name is not recorded, but who is stated by Guy Patin (letter of January 20, 1645) to have been the son of a Frenchman. There is, unfortunately, no description available of the working parts, but Guy Patin states that it was intended to make the journey to and from Fontainebleau in one day "sans chevaux par des ressorts admirables." He adds, "Si ce dessein reussit, cela épargnera bien du foin et de l'avoine, qui sont dans un extrême cherté." It appears that in a room the carriage worked very well, but the labour of winding up the springs, which had to be done by men, was so great that there was no economy as compared with horse traction, and the scheme was consequently abandoned.

Tallemant states that a well-known French adventuress, La Veuve Montarbault, was associated with the Englishman in the project.\*

The next French carriage is that of Elie Richard, a physician of La Rochelle, and a man of science of considerable celebrity in his day. Of this we have a full description and drawing in *Recreations Mathematiques et Physiques*, par Mr. Ozanam. Paris, 1694. In volume ii. of that work, at page 29, we have the problem "Construire un carosse, dans lequel on se puisse conduire soy-même là où l'on

\* The passage reads thus: "Sa beauté commençant à diminuer, elle se mit à souffler (to practise alchemy); elle avoit un million de secrets, et voyant qu'elle se descroit à Paris, elle alloit faire de petits voyages dans les provinces. . . . Apres plusieurs promenades, elle rencontra un Anglois qui se vantoit d'avoir trouvé l'invention de faire des carrosses qui iroient par ressort; elle s'associe avec cet homme, et dans le Temple ils commencerent à travailler à ces machines. On en fut un pour essayer, qui veritablement alloit fort bien dans une salle, mais n'eust pu aller ailleurs, et il falloir deux hommes qui incessamment remuoient deux especes de manivelles, ce qu'ils n'eussent pu faire tout un jour sans se relayer; ainsy cela eust plus cousté que des chevaux."—*Les Historiettes de Tallemant des Reaux*. Paris, 1862. 3<sup>d</sup> edition. P. 340, tome iii.

voudra, sans aucuns Chevaux." After describing an arrangement by which the occupant may propel a carriage by means of a



FIGS. 3, 4.—RICHARD.

winch-handle on a vertical spindle, geared by means of a crown wheel and lantern pinion to the shaft upon which the hind wheels of the carriage are fixed, Ozanam proceeds to describe the carriage of M. Richard, which had been used in Paris some years before. His drawings are here reproduced in Figs. 3 and 4. It will be seen that this is not, strictly speaking, "un carosse, dans lequel on se puisse conduire soy-même," as the occupant merely steers the front wheels while the propulsion is effected by the feet of a servant in the box behind. The mechanism is very clearly shown in Fig. 4. The hind wheels, I, I, are fixed to their axle, together with the ratchet-wheels H, H, which are driven by pawls F, F, worked by the treadles C, D. The treadles are coupled by a cord passing over a pulley B, so that the descent of one causes the ascent of the other, ready for the next down stroke.



This carriage is described, after Ozanam, in Hooper's *Rational Recreations*, 1774, the author of which remarks that "a machine of this kind will afford a salutary recreation in a garden, or park, or on any plain ground, but in a rough or deep road must be attended with more pain than pleasure." He also points out that by turning the treadle the other way the carriage may be propelled by the person seated in it, and the footman dispensed with.

The quicksilver carriage described in the *Physiologia Kircheriana Experimentalis* of J. S. Kestler, 1680, is merely a toy set in motion by mercury contained in a tube heated by a candle.

Although not falling strictly within the scope of the present article, it may be well to mention here the mechanical horse constructed by Vegelius, a professor at Jena, in 1679. This machine was worked by springs, and could cover four German miles a day on level ground. It is thus alluded to in *Le Journal des Scavans* for 1680: "Le sieur Vegelius, Professeur de Mathematiques à Jenne en Saxe tres habile en mecanique a fait un Cheval d'Airain, dans lequel il a mis un ressort si admirable qu'il donne à ce cheval qu'il revest d'une peau de veritable Cheval, un mouvement assez fort et assez continuel pour lui faire faire dans un jour d'automne quatre mille d'Allemagne, c'est-à-dire 8 lieues de France, pourveu que ce soit en platte Campagne."

Huyghens directed his attention to the improvement of wheel-carriages, as also did Leibnitz, and it appears not unlikely that the latter had in view some form of mechanical carriage. Certainly in J. J. Becher's *Narrische Weissheit und Weise Narrheit*, 1683, reference is made to Leibnitz's post-waggon to go from Hanover to Amsterdam in six hours, but there is no description. On the other hand, in 1698, Leibnitz, in writing to Papin, whom he frequently urged to continue experimenting in the application of steam power to locomotion, states, "I have besides, ideas for facilitating carriage, whatever may be the force employed." This would appear to indicate some improvement in the construction of the vehicle itself rather than in the means for propulsion.

(To be continued.)

## Diary of a Visit to London in 1795.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM MACRITCHIE.

WITH NOTES BY DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A. SCOT.

[The following account is the continuation of the journal of which the earlier portions appeared in the April, May, and June numbers of the *Antiquary*, under the title of a "Diary of a Tour through England in 1795." In the London diary it will be seen that the diarist continues to chronicle events in the quieter walks of life, and that when there is any reference to matters or persons of historical interest these occur quite incidentally. But perhaps this ought not to be regretted, since it is just such a record as this that enables one to realise the everyday life of the people of a past generation.

The Diary re-opens at the Bull-and-Mouth Inn, Aldersgate, where the traveller had been set down on the previous evening by the stage-coach from the North.]

*Wednesday, 22nd July. London.* Rise at eight o'clock A.M. and dress. After breakfast, write a letter to my friend Captain Patrick Mackenzie of the Royals, Corsica. In the forenoon it rains hard. Not choosing to venture abroad to deliver my letters, I amuse myself in the house, by extending my Notes, and perusing the London Directory, &c.

Dine at the Bull-and-Mouth Inn. Walk out in the afternoon to St. Paul's Churchyard. Walk round St. Paul's Church, and take a general view of that stately monument. Though by all accounts the second in Europe, it wants uniformity in its external appearance, not being equally balanced on each side of the cupola. Sir Christopher Wren intended something else than what has been executed in his name.—From St. Paul's Churchyard direct my course to Blackfriar's Bridge. From thence have a grand view of the town, the river, and the shipping down by London Bridge; and of Temple Gardens, Somerset House, the Adelphi, &c., up the river.

Pass Blackfriar's Bridge, and set out along the south side of the river to Westminster Bridge. Arrive there happily in time to witness a grand anniversary sailing-match on the river. The prize a silver bowl, run for by six barges with four men in each; the distance from Blackfriar's Bridge to Putney Bridge about eight miles up the river, and

back again to opposite Vauxhall. The vast concourse of people on the Bridge and on each side of the river, the vast number of boats and barges with splendid company on board, the rowers keeping time in the most regular harmony, &c., was to me a scene of perfect astonishment. While engaged in the contemplation of this scene, whom do I observe on the bridge beside me but my old school- and college-fellow\* Mr David Ritchie, depute-chaplain to the Scotch Brigade. Tap him on the shoulder; he turns about and immediately recognises me. We walk together arm-in-arm up the river on the Westminster side to view the boats on their return from Putney; each bank of the river lined with a crowd of spectators almost impenetrable. Take our station opposite to Vauxhall. About half-past seven the boats return with the returning tide, preceded by a very unusual and extraordinary spectacle; viz. :—A most magnificent barge, constructed somewhat in the form of Neptune's triumphal car, as described by Virgil and the old Roman and Grecian poets. This elegant, expensive, fanciful machine, it seems, was first designed in honour of Lord Howe's Victory over the French fleet;† and it has lately been altered a little in honour of the Prince of Wales' marriage.‡ It was accompanied by a thousand other barges with ladies and gentlemen; and as it dropt slow down the river, its wheels seemed to move upon the surface of the water, and it appeared to be drawn along by two large sea-monsters having the necks and manes and heads of horses that proudly arched their necks, and moved their heads, and bit their reins as they moved along the deep. In the Car aloft the torch of Hymen burned, while Cupids fanned the flame. In the mean time the musical band of the Duke of York, that is, the Band of the Horse Guards, being stationed on

board this wonderful machine, performed the most sublime pieces of music in the most masterly manner; the notes coming softened along the water, produced on all sides the most admirable effects.

Soon after this watery procession had stopped past the Park Bridge, the sailing-racers came down the river with vast rapidity, accompanied also by a thousand barges covering the whole surface of the Thames. While the gaining vessel approached to the goal, the guns were fired on each side: and the whole vessels in the evening sailed down towards Westminster Bridge, while the crowds on each side of the river withdrew by slow degrees to the City. Even in the most luxurious times of ancient Rome, never sure could old Father Tiber boast a nobler spectacle.

Mr Ritchie and I retire immediately to his apartment in Barton Street, Westminster, where we drink tea in the company of a French priest. After tea, we walk up together along the side of the river again. Take a boat and sail over to Vauxhall by the light of the moon. The evening being very favourable, this was by far the grandest exhibition at Vauxhall this season. The company very numerous and brilliant. Much struck with the illuminations, walks, arbours, &c.; but more with the appearance of the company; and more still with their manners. Evening-singing in the Orchestra; songs by Mrs Mountain, Mr Taylor, &c. The Vauxhall band and the Duke of York's play by turn.

About eleven P.M. my friend Ritchie and I retire to a box and refresh ourselves with a bottle of Port. Various reflections arise in our minds during the different stages of the entertainment. Curious attachments formed here. Vast numbers of ladies of pleasure. The manners of most of these seem rather calculated to confirm virtue than to weaken its influence on the reflecting mind. Good heavens! what prostitution and corruption prevail in this City! What a contrast this to the Lakes of Cumberland, and the Caves of Yorkshire, &c. !\* Do not many of these strumpets seem modest? and are not many of them even of an angelic form? But alas! it is plainly nothing else but outward sem-

\* Visited by the diarist on his southward journey.

\* The diarist studied at St. Andrews University, where he matriculated as a student in Arts on February 18, 1772. Although he spent "four tedious winters" at St. Andrews, he appears to have left it without taking a degree, and to have afterwards studied divinity at Edinburgh. But the friend whom he had just espied on Westminster Bridge had no doubt been his companion at St. Andrews.

† Off Ushant, June 1, 1794.

‡ George IV., at that time Prince of Wales, was married to Princess Caroline of Brunswick on April 8, 1795.

blance; within all is vice and rottenness! Corrupted themselves, they make it their business to corrupt the heedless and the unwary. And these beautiful young creatures, these female *children*, what have they to do here at this time of the night, or rather of the morning, when they ought to sleep in their beds at home? "Alas!" said my friend, "they are drawn into these haunts of vice by women who are old in vice themselves and who glory in training up these poor infants in the ways of wickedness." It is now two in the morning, and the scene begins to be riot and dissipation. "Let us withdraw for a little," says he, "into this dark and solitary arbour." "Seest thou yon stars, my friend, that twinkle over our heads in the azure heavens?" "Ay," says Ritchie, "the smallest of them is greater than the globe of this Earth." "Then," said I, "how exceedingly contemptible are the lights of Vauxhall, and how soon are they extinguished!—Enough of it. I am satisfied. Let us quit this scene; and betake ourselves to our respective homes."\*

We walk together to Westminster Bridge, and bid good-night. Three A.M. struck solemnly from St. Paul's, as I mused alone through the Church-yard. A watchman conducts me to my lodgings.

*Thursday, 23rd July. London.* About ten o'clock A.M., walk to Blackfriars Bridge on purpose to take a boat up the river to Westminster, but find it impracticable on account of the high west wind and the want of the tide. Saunter on foot along the Strand to Covent Garden, where enquire in different places for Forbes the bookseller, but could not possibly find him. Proceed to Westminster. Call upon Mr Humphrey Donaldson, Army-Agent, Whitehall, and have the happiness of finding him in his Counting-room. Front view of the Horse Guards. Proceed by the Parliament House to Fludgers Street, and deliver my letters to Captain Mackay. Thence by Westminster College to Barton Street, to the lodgings of Mr Ritchie, who accompanies me to Westminster Abbey. Walk round this stupendous place,

\* Although the moralisings of these two worthy parsons contain nothing very striking in themselves, they help to complete this picture of a night at Vauxhall Gardens, towards the close of the eighteenth century.

and take a view of the Monuments. Thence to James's Park. View of Charleton [Carlton] House, St. James', Buckingham Palace, house of Mr Pitt, &c.

Dine at four P.M. at the Golden Cross Hotel. Thence proceed to Oxford Street, to the house of my friend Mr John Brodie, baker, who insists upon my staying in his house as his guest till I leave London. Walk with him after tea to Holborn, and away to the Bull-and-Mouth Inn, near Aldersgate, where I clear my bill, call a coach, put my saddle-bags, Mr Brodie and myself on board, and drive to Mr Brodie's, where arrive about eight in the evening. Mr Brodie accompanies me through a number of the streets and squares of Mary-le-bone. This a Parish of vast extent, lying to the north of Oxford Street: the buildings all of the most magnificent sort. Residence this of vast numbers of the gentry and nobility of the two kingdoms. Elegance and conveniency joined to magnificence; superior to anything I have yet seen; and containing more inhabitants, this parish alone, it is said, than all Edinburgh put together. After walking through many of the squares and streets of this wonderful place, Mary-le-bone, my friend Mr Brodie and I arrive fatigued at his house about ten. Sup, and go to bed.

*Friday, 24th July. London.* After breakfast set out by the Haymarket to Charing Cross. Thence to James's Park. The Horse Guards march from the King's Palace along the Park to the Parade, an admirable Band of music playing all the way. Go down along with them to see them drawn up, near the house of Mr Pitt. At half-past eleven A.M. step into a coach, and set out for Blackheath along Westminster Bridge. Pass through a part of the Counties of Surrey and Kent. Come to Deptford, separated from Greenwich by a small brook. Arrive at Blackheath about one P.M. Surprise my old friend Mr Fisher of the Academy there. Find him comfortably situated with an amiable wife and five sweet children. This a pleasing sight to me, and a sight too that conveys a serious lesson of morality to me. Introduced here to a Count Duroure, a French gentleman of the Army, one of the many French refugees now in Great Britain.\* Messrs Ritchie and

\* This was perhaps the Count Duroure who made himself somewhat conspicuous in London in the latter

Gibson arrive at Blackheath to dinner. After dinner go in the afternoon to see Greenwich Hospital, the first piece of architecture in Britain; a striking proof of the munificent spirit of its Royal Founders and of the generosity and opulence of the British Nation. As we approach to it from Greenwich Park by the Observatory, the grandeur of the Hospital itself, with the beautifully diversified grounds in its vicinity; the river Thames and the Shipping, for many miles winding in a serpentine direction up to London; the numerous spires of the City seen distinct and at different distances through the trees; the finely-cultivated grounds of Middlesex and Essex on the other side of the river before us; with the suburbs of London stretching out in boundless extent, and the rising-grounds about Highgate and Hampstead in the back part of the scene; form altogether such a prospect as is not to be described, and I believe is seldom to be seen upon the surface of this Globe.

Having surveyed at leisure the Council Chamber, the Painted Hall, the bold design and masterly execution of Sir James Thornhill, together with the other departments of this magnificent Structure (one thousand four hundred Pensioners dine in one Hall); we took our leave of Mr Fisher and the Count, and set out again for the Metropolis in a long-coach, and in the company of twenty ladies and gentlemen, disposed in two rows, facing each other, and moving laterally, in this manner forming an agreeable party; and joking and conversing together on different subjects, we arrived about half-past nine at Charing Cross, where, on account of the heavy rain, we were taken up in different coaches according to our different distances; Mr Gibson and I setting out together for Oxford Street, where arrive in due time to supper.

*Saturday, 25th July. London. Get up at*

part of 1784 (see the *Annual Register* for that year, pp. 90, 96, 97, and 103, of "Principal Occurrences"). At that date he was "about 28 years of age," and was described as "Lieutenant Duroure, late of the horse-guards Blue," and as "of a noble family in France." It is to be noted, however, that his father was then alive and in the service of the King of France. Consequently, the *émigré* of the Diary may have been the father, not the son.

five A.M., and go with Mr Brodie to see the Green-market at Covent Garden. This an unusual and very astonishing scene; perhaps the first green-market of any in the world; and three times crowded every week, Saturday being the principal day. There are several other green-markets in London; but this by far the greatest. It is impossible to form any idea of the vast profusion of roots, and herbs, and flowers, and fruits, of all sorts and of the very best qualities, all in perfect maturity, packed up in the most cleanly, secure, and ingenious manner, in hampers, and barrows, and baskets, and carts, and waggons, &c.; and here and there green-houses, with varieties of green-house plants for sale; with thousands rushing in from every quarter, and women (principally Welch and Irish) walking with immense loads of fruits, &c., on their heads from the distance of perhaps six or eight miles or more from Kent, and Surrey, and Middlesex, and Essex, &c. Nothing to be seen here for many hours of the morning, but bustle and hurry, cooks and cook-maids, scullions and kitchen-boys, men-servants and maid-servants, and people of every denomination and description, carrying off from this great market vegetable-luxuries of every kind, to satisfy the luxurious appetites of this immense Metropolis; so that almost before noon-day every thing is disposed of, and the bustle ceases.

In the forenoon went with Miss Mary and Miss Nancy Brodie to see the Panorama. Spent two hours with great pleasure contemplating and admiring this wonderful power of perspective. In one apartment is exhibited a most striking view of Lord Howe's Victory of the First June, 1794. In another department the City of London, viewed from the Albion Mills; sixty-five Spires.—Before dinner, went with Mr Brodie and Mr Gray to see the Porter Brewery of Mr Meux. His largest Vat twice the size of that of Mr Whitbread; twenty-five feet high; one hundred and ninety-five feet in circumference; and contains twenty thousand Barrels. His second Vat half this size. Taste of his Porter drawn off from this second vat. Mr Meux is extending his scale of operations, and is determined to be the first Porter Brewer in London, that is, in the world.



In the afternoon Mr Brodie accompanies me to Chelsea Hospital up the Thames some miles from London. After taking an outside prospect of the buildings, went in to see the wards. The old soldiers here on a very comfortable footing; as the old sailors are at Greenwich. Amazing cleanliness and order preserved in the Hospital. Take a view of the Hall, where one hundred and fifty of the Pensioners dine together. Here Charles II. is portrayed on a very large scale, with several striking emblematical figures around him. From the Great Hall went into the Chapel. Here is a very fine painting of our Saviour's Ascension, the work of the celebrated Sebastian Ricci.—From Chelsea walk up Sloane's Street, and away to Kensington. Here fall in accidentally with Mr Forsyth of the King's Gardens,\* who treats us with great kindness and attention. Walk home in the evening through Hyde Park, where see some of the finest women I ever saw in my life. Arrive at Oxford Street to supper.

*Sunday, 26th July. Windsor.* Rise and set out by New Bond Street to Piccadilly, where take the coach at half-past six A.M., and, passing through Kensington, Turnamgreen, Hammersmith, Brentford, Hounslow, Maidenhead, &c., arrive about eleven A.M. at Eton and Windsor, which are separated from one another by the Thames. View of Eton College. Breakfast at the White Hart, Windsor. After breakfast go to St. George's Chapel, one of the finest churches in the world. Remark the painted windows and altar-piece. Hear divine service performed here. The Organs remarkably soft and melodious. See the King and Queen, the Princess Royal, and three other of the young Princes, together with the Duchess of York, and the Prince of Orange, &c. After divine service the King and Queen with the Duchess of York go up to the Palace in one coach, the Princes in another, the Princess Royal and the Prince of Orange, with some of the Ladies in Waiting, walking up to the Palace, the day being exceedingly fine.

Walk for an hour through Windsor forest. Then up to the Terrace, where enjoy one of

the finest inland prospects that can anywhere be seen. Join the company to see the Paintings in the Castle. Windsor a favourite residence of His Majesty, and no wonder; it is by far the first Palace he has. From the Round Tower one can see very distinctly on a clear day the Cupola of St. Paul's, and several spires of the city of London. The country finely wooded and well cultivated round Windsor; and the Thames is seen winding most sweetly along by Eton, and hiding his head in the majestic shades of Windsor.

"Ye distant spires, ye antique tow'rs  
That crown the wat'ry glade," &c.

Mount the stage-coach again at four P.M., and enjoy a delightful evening-ride to London. Observe by the way-side from my airy vehicle great plenty of the *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, the *Butomus umbellatus*, &c. About the walls of Windsor Castle plenty of *Asplenium Ruta muraria*, *Antirrhinum Cymbalaria*, &c. Arrive at Hyde Park Corner in the evening. St. James's Park and Hyde Park crowded with company walking. Elegant show of beauty and fashion.

*Monday, 27th July. London.* Set out in the morning in a coach by Holborn, the Mansion House, the Bank of England, &c., to Billingsgate. This a curious scene. Here swallow a fresh haddock nicely dressed, and drink a pot of porter with Messrs Brodie and Webster, with whom take a boat and sail down the Thames through the shipping to within a very few miles of Gravesend.

Pleasant company on board the *Blossom*. Delightful view of the coasts of Kent and Essex. Come in prospect of the East India Fleet just arrived in the river; six millions of pounds sterling. Get along-side of the *Phoenix*, East Indiaman. Pleasant and affecting interview with Mr George Brodie of that ship. Get immediately on board. Dine there. See on board an Elephant, a present from the Nabob of Arcot to Her Majesty the Queen of Britain. See there also a curious monkey, some Java sparrows, an elk, and several sheep of the Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c.

Great luxury and elegance on board the East India ships. Take leave of our friends here, and sail up in an open boat to Wapping by the light of the moon. Get on shore at

\* William Forsyth, F.L.S. Born at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, in 1737. Appointed Superintendent of the Royal Gardens at Kensington in 1784. Died in 1804. (See Chambers' *Biographical Dictionary*.)

Wapping by ten P.M. Walk up from Wapping by Tower Hill, &c., &c., to Oxford Street, nearly six miles. Arrive safe at home by half-past eleven P.M. Sleep soundly after the numerous and striking adventures of the day.

(To be continued.)



## The Account-Book of William Wray.

By the REV. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 214, vol. xxxii.)

Fo. 25.

A trew copie of W<sup>m</sup> hallyday of Wallerthwait, his last will.

In the name of god, amen, the xi daye of June 1607 I, W<sup>m</sup> hallyday of Wallerthwait, w<sup>th</sup>in the p<sup>is</sup>he of Rippo', beinge sicke in bodie, but of p<sup>er</sup>fecte & good reme'beraunce, praise be to almightie god, doe ordain, & make this my laste will, and testament in man'er, and fourme followinge—first I give and bequeath my soule into y<sup>e</sup> hands of almightie god, my creatore, redeemer, and sanctyfyer, and my body to be buried in the churche yeard of St Peter, & Wilfride in Rippon. Item I give & bequeath to Symo' hallyday, my nevie, after the decease of Isabell my wife, my messwage & tenement, in Markington w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances, & all the lands thervnto belonginge, w<sup>ch</sup> I lately bought of S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Bowes knight, to him, & his heires for ever; and during the nonnage of the said Symo' my will is, that W<sup>m</sup> Saunder my brother in lawe shall occupie, & injoe that halfe or moietie w<sup>ch</sup> now he possesseth, payynge to my said wife xxvis. viii<sup>d</sup>. by the yeare duringe all the said tearme. Itē I giue to ann hallyday, sister to the said Symon, to be paid out of the said lands by him w<sup>th</sup>in a yeare after he enters of the sayme, iiii<sup>d</sup>. vis. viii<sup>d</sup>. Itē I give to Thomas Burnet my nevie, sonne to nynya' burnet, my house and lande in Wallerthwait w<sup>ch</sup> I now doe dwell in, after the decease of Isabell my wife, to him, and his heires for ever. Itē my will is that John Saunders doe giue to his brother

henry Saunders, out of that copieholde land, w<sup>th</sup> I haue geven him lyinge in Markington Inges, w<sup>th</sup>in a yeare after he enters of the same, vii. —Itē I giue to Nynyan burnet xxxs. Itē I giue to henry burnet, wilfrede burnet, Ellinge burnet, & ann burnet, children to the said Nynya' Burnet, to every one of theym, xs. Itē I giue to ann hallyday daughter to Thomas hallyday, my brother, xxs. Itē I giue to Thomas ripponer & Marmaduke ripponer, children to thomas ripponer dep'ted, to ether of theym, xs.—Itē I giue to ann hallyday, daughter to Jane browe, xs. Itē I giue to my cosinge Thomas burnet of Ingerthorpe, xxs. Itē I giue to W<sup>m</sup> la'bert, wheelwright, vis. viii<sup>d</sup>. Itē I giue to the pore inhabytinge w<sup>th</sup>in markingtonn Wallerthwait & Ingerthorpe,<sup>1</sup> to be disposed at the sight of Thomas bartonn of Ingerthorpe, gentelma' & W<sup>m</sup> Wraye of hobgren,<sup>2</sup> xxxiiis. iiii<sup>d</sup>. Itē I make Isabell my wife my onely & sole executore of this my laste will & testament. Itē I make Thomas burtonn of Ingerthorpe, gentelma' & W<sup>m</sup> Wraye of hobgren, mercer, supervisors of this my laste will and testament, & I giue to ether of them for their paines to be taken heren xs. a yere.

WYLL<sup>m</sup> WRAYE.

Fo. 25v.

An Invitorie of all the goods & chattles of W<sup>m</sup> Wraye of hobgren w<sup>th</sup>in the p<sup>is</sup>h of Ripo' & countye of Yorke who dep'ted to the m<sup>er</sup>cie of god the 9 daye of Aprill 1599 praysed by thes foure honest me', Thomas Atkingsonn, Richard Atkingsonn, Robt. Hodgesonn, & W<sup>m</sup> Browne, the 22 of Aprill 1599.

In the hawle house.

Imp'm'] a service booke w<sup>th</sup> spalmes,<sup>3</sup> an Englishe Testament, a cronicke, w<sup>th</sup> some other little bookes, vs.; Itē ij tables, one lounge buffet<sup>4</sup> fourme, ii chares, iij buffet stoles, vi quissings, one painted clothe, ii black billes, one birdinge pece, one pike, and one side of baconn, xxvis. viii<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. of Markington.

<sup>2</sup> Hob Green,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. of Markington.

<sup>3</sup> Probably a Book of Common Prayer, with the singing psalms in metre.

<sup>4</sup> A low stool or form. See N. E. D.

## In the butterie.

Imp'm'] vi silver spounes, xxx.; Ite' one cubbert e viii platters e iiiii podengens, xiiis.; Ite' one basinge, iii salts, and one pewther bowle, xviij.; Ite' vi candlestickes, iis. viij.; Ite' one barrell, ij stands, iiij ale potts one drinkinge glasse e iii Kannes, xviiij.

## In the p'lour.

Imp'm'] his apparell, his girdle, his purse, e mony in the saime, iiij/z. xs.; Ite' one cubbert, v pewter dishes and v sawcers, viiis.; Ite' one beddstede, vs.; Ite' ij chistes, iis.; Ite' ij fether beddes, xxxs.; Ite' one bedd coveringe, e ii coverlete, viiis. iiij/z.; Ite' iii happings, viiis.; Ite' iii blankettes, iiij/z.; Ite' iii lynnyng shetes, a p' of hempe shetes e a p' of hardenn shetes, xis. viij.; Ite' iiij pillivers<sup>1</sup> e one table clothe, iis. viiij/z.; Ite' iiij towelles, iii hempe shetes e iiij table napkings, viiis. viij.

## In the kitchinge.

Imp'm'] one brewing kettle, xs.; Ite' iiij brasce pottes, xvij.; Ite' ii chaffinge disses, one little brasce mortar e ii pesteles, iis. iiij/z.; Ite' ii lesser kettles, one brode panne e three lesser pannes, xs.; Ite' one p' of racks,\* ii lande Jrons,<sup>2</sup> iii spittes, one dripping pann, one fryinge pann, one cresset, one p' of thounges, e a girde Iro<sup>3</sup> viiij/z.; Ite' ix pece of old pewther, ii reckens e ii p' of pote kilptes,<sup>4</sup> vis.

## Fo. 26. In the chamber over the hawle e p'loure.

Imp'm'] one beddstede, one olde arke e iiij bushels of mault, xiiis. iiij/z.; Ite' iii sakes, iii pokkes, e one window cloth,<sup>5</sup> iis. iiij/z.;

<sup>1</sup> Pillow-beres or pillow-covers; derivation uncertain.

\* Hooks constructed for hanging pots at any height, or, supports for the spit.

<sup>2</sup> Land-irons (Mod. Fr. *landier*, i.e., *l'andier*), Med. Lat. *andieria*, etc., Fr. dial. *andier*. Its remoter history is unknown (N.E.D. under *Andiron*). Stands to support burning wood, placed on either side of a hearth or fireplace. Sometimes in a kitchen fireplace they carried racks for the spit to turn in.

<sup>3</sup> A circular iron plate, with a semicircular handle, for baking "girdle-cakes" on; originally a hoop to keep the ashes off when cakes were baked on the hearth.

<sup>4</sup> Kilps, pothooks, *North* (Halliwell).

<sup>5</sup> A winnowing-sheet.

Ite' one spinning whele, a p' of skales one old tubbe, one bushell, e one pecke, iis.; Ite' one p' of woullinge combes,<sup>1</sup> ii heckles<sup>2</sup> one hopp',\* one maunde<sup>3</sup>, one cokegole<sup>4</sup> nette, a corde, e a potte nette,<sup>5</sup> vs. viiij/z.

## In the chamber over the kitchinge.

Ite' ii beddstedes, vs.

## In the milche house.

Imp'm'] one little barrell w<sup>th</sup> veriuce<sup>6</sup> iij chirnes, iiij skeles,<sup>7</sup> xv milche boules one wodde' dubler,<sup>7</sup> e vii chesfattes,<sup>8</sup> vs.

## In the house one the backside the kill.

Imp'm'] one olde aumbre,<sup>9</sup> one chespress one little stepinge fatte, and one planke for shearinge of fleshe, vs.; Ite' one gimlinge,<sup>†</sup> ii little tubbes a chesstroughe, one stand e ii kitts,<sup>§</sup> vs.

## In the stable.

Imp'm'] one gavelocke,<sup>10</sup> iii axes, one hacke<sup>11</sup> iii Iro' wedges, one little caple,<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wool-combs.

<sup>2</sup> For dressing flax or hemp.

\* A hopper, or basket, from which the sower cast his seed.

<sup>3</sup> A hand-basket.

<sup>4</sup> Not satisfactorily explained.

<sup>5</sup> A pot-net is thus explained by a lady who writes as "a York woman with a turn for antiquities and dialect," in reply to an inquiry in *Notes and Queries*: "A pot-net was used on pot-on days to hold turnips, carrots, onions, and cabbages. Our great-grandparents used to boil a piece of pickled beef, a small ham or large knuckle of bacon, and two or three fowls, all together in a set-pot or washing-copper. A pot-net was popped in at one side to hold vegetables, and sometimes a smaller net held small suet dumplings. The nets enabled their contents to turn corners, and yet kept them together."

<sup>6</sup> Verjuice, a kind of vinegar made of apples, crabs, etc.

<sup>†</sup> Halliwell gives *Skil*, a beer-cooler (*Wilts*). *Skile*, an iron slice used for skimming the grease off froth (*North*). Perhaps there may have been some word of which *Skillet*, a small pot with a long handle, is the diminutive.

<sup>7</sup> A large dish.

<sup>8</sup> Cheese-vats, the moulds in which cheeses are made.

<sup>9</sup> A cupboard; *armarium*, originally to keep arms in.

<sup>‡</sup> A tub. § Milking-pails. <sup>10</sup> An iron crowbar.

<sup>11</sup> A strong two-toothed pickaxe.

<sup>12</sup> Little horse (*caballus*). See *Capel* in Skeat's Glossary to Chaucer, or in N.E.D. But if this were meant we should have expected to find it among "Quicke goods," just below.

ii olde ropes, a hand sawe, e iij wimbles,<sup>1</sup>  
vs.

In the laithe.\*

Imp'm'] one p' of carte wheles, iii axel-  
tres, one harrow, e a sledd,<sup>2</sup> vs.; Ite' one  
stee<sup>3</sup> w<sup>th</sup> all other husselment,<sup>4</sup> vis. viiij.

Quicke goods.

Imp'm'] one coke e a henne, xiiij.; Ite'  
iij kye, iij whies<sup>5</sup> e one stere, xij*li*.; Ite' iij  
calves, xls.; Ite' vii ewes e lambes, xxxs.;  
Ite' xi gelde sheppe, xxxiij*s*. iij*li*.; Ite' ii  
swine, viiis.; Ite' hay in the lawe laithe,  
vis. viiij*li*.; Ite' Manoure<sup>†</sup> about the house,  
iiis. iij*li*.; Ite' timber e fier woode, xxs.;  
Dettes owne him, xls.; Su' totall is xxxix*li*.  
xis. viiij.

Dettes w<sup>ch</sup> he did owe.

Imp'm'] to his mayd servaunt, xxiijs. viij.;  
to his ma' servaunt, vis. iij*li*.; to Richard At-  
kingson, viij.; Ite' for funerall expences, vii.;  
Su' of that that remaines is juste xxxiiij*li*. is. viij.



### Antiquarian Notes on the Cardiff Exhibition.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

**T**HE Cardiff Fine Art, Industrial, and  
Maritime Exhibition is one of the  
most important exhibitions hitherto  
held in the provinces, and it pro-  
mises to be one of the most successful. Its  
extensive buildings are situated in the Cathays  
Park, which is a part of the demesne of the  
castle, a well-known seat of the Marquis of  
Bute. The exhibits which come within range  
of this article are in the fine-art section, and  
as might be expected, can be regarded, with  
as much propriety, as belonging to the pro-  
vince of fine art as to archæology—they  
belong, in fact, to the broad overlap of the  
two. It must not, however, be supposed  
that the antiquary's interest is confined to  
this section of the exhibition; in the machinery,  
the maritime, and the scientific instrument  
sections are sundry obsolete appliances and  
models of the same, which equally come  
within the range of his consideration, but their  
description would unduly extend this article.

<sup>1</sup> Augers.

<sup>2</sup> Ladder.

<sup>3</sup> Young heifers.

\* Barn.

<sup>2</sup> Sledge.

<sup>4</sup> Odds and ends.

<sup>†</sup> Manure.

The first case to catch the eye upon enter-  
ing the hall is a small one containing the  
larger silver and gold coins of the realm from  
Henry VII. to Victoria, exhibited by Mr.  
Kerslake, of Newport. The selection in-  
cludes some very rare coins, and all are in  
unusually good condition. The case also  
contains a few medals.

The first large case on the right hand is  
appropriately devoted to Nantgarw and  
Swansea porcelains,—*Welsh porcelain*, as  
they collectively may be termed, but per-  
haps hardly with fairness to the former, for  
the potters and painters who bravely battled  
with ill-fortune in this hill-girt village near  
Cardiff some three-quarters of a century ago,  
were as English in art and *personnel* as those  
of Worcester or Derby. Commercially a  
failure, Nantgarw, nevertheless, fills a con-  
spicuous niche in the history of British  
ceramics. Its workers were the introducers  
of porcelain-making into Wales. Its founder  
was William Billingsley, whose exquisite paint-  
ings of flowers on porcelain at Derby had  
already brought him considerable fame, and  
are still eagerly sought by the connoisseur.

The manufacture at Swansea was the direct  
outcome of the financial difficulties with which  
the first period at Nantgarw concluded. The  
proprietor of the Cambrian Pottery at that  
town made a timely offer to Billingsley that  
he should enter his service and introduce the  
manufacture of porcelain into his works.  
Billingsley closed with this offer about 1813,  
and to judge from the number and diversity  
of existing specimens, the manufacture was  
both vigorous and extensive, and its early  
cessation (some six or seven years afterwards)  
is remarkable and inexplicable. Billingsley,  
however, returned to Nantgarw in 1817, and  
with local aid revived the works with great  
success for a time, but financial difficulties  
compelled him to relinquish them in 1820.  
For two years longer a public-spirited Glamor-  
gan gentleman, William Weston Young, who  
had rendered Billingsley considerable financial  
help, endeavoured to keep them going, but  
was obliged to abandon them in 1822, when  
they were finally closed.\*

\* When in the hands of Mr. Young, the factory was  
under the management of Thomas Pardoe, who like  
Billingsley was a native of Derby. His flower-paint-  
ings are extremely fine, and he has not yet received  
full justice in our ceramic literature.



The selection shown at the Exhibition is fairly representative, and some of the pieces are unique. Several of the Nantgarw specimens exhibit the charming flower-paintings which are usually attributed to Billingsley. Rich in colouring, broad and unlaboured in execution, free and unconventional in grouping, and frequently with a butterfly daintily posed upon a petal or tendril, these paintings exhibit not only the best work to be found on Nantgarw porcelain, but are probably not surpassed elsewhere. One of the pieces lent by Mr. Morgan S. Williams, F.S.A., has a mark believed to be unique,—“NANTGARW,” surmounted by a crown, both by hand. Two cups have charming paintings (Jubal, on the one, and Cupid in a wineglass, a reference to one of Anacreon's odes, on the other) by Baxter, an artist better known on account of his work at Worcester. Another artist, whose bold and sketchy flowers cannot fail to please, is represented, but, unfortunately, he cannot be identified. The Swansea specimens are more numerous and varied. Several are fine examples of Pollard, whose exquisite and dainty paintings of wild and garden flowers represent the best work on this porcelain. One of the plates is of peculiar value, as it is signed by the artist, H. Morris, and until the specimen was known it was impossible to identify his work.

Next follows a case of Worcester porcelain, most judiciously selected by Mr. Robert Drane, F.L.S., of Cardiff, from his own collection. The prevailing blue- and -gold decorations of these specimens are in strong contrast to the white grounds and rosy tints of the Welsh porcelains.

The next case is devoted to miniatures lent by the Town Clerk of Cardiff. Several are early examples of English work, dating from the reigns of Elizabeth and the early Stuarts. Cosway is represented by about half a dozen specimens.

Then follows a case of Welsh porcelain, exhibited by Mr. H. Winstone, of Cardiff. While none of these pieces have any special points of interest, collectively they admirably represent the prevailing characteristics of this porcelain.

This is followed by a case of objects (Old English and Continental lace, old watches, fans, miniatures, and Nantgarw and Coalport-

Nantgarw porcelains, etc.), exhibited by Mr. Godfrey Clarke. *Coalport-Nantgarw* is happy but somewhat tentative, coined, we believe, by Mr. Drane. When Billingsley left Nantgarw for good, he entered the service of Mr. Rose, of Coalport, and for a time, it is believed, porcelain from the Nantgarw receipt and moulds was made there; the above term is intended to designate this variety. It may be said in passing that Welsh porcelain and porcelain works have hitherto been but imperfectly treated in our manuals; but this reproach will be shortly removed by an exhaustive monograph on the subject by Mr. William Turner, of Cardiff, which will also embody Mr. Drane's investigations. As these gentlemen are well known to have devoted many years to the study of the subject, the work promises to be an important addition to British ceramic bibliography.

The most beautiful and artistically arranged cases are two containing old English plate, and they certainly attract the most attention. Most of their contents have been lent by Mr. C. J. Jackson, F.S.A., chairman of the sectional committee of fine art and antiquities; the other exhibitors being Mr. R. Drane and Mr. Morgan S. Williams. Four of these exhibits are ecclesiastical—a late mediæval chalice and paten of silver parcel gilt (*circa* 1500), and three post-Reformation silver chalices and covers respectively of the dates 1575, 1576, and 1610. The first specimen is a fine example of late mediæval art just before the decadence of the sixteenth century set in. The secular series of these cases are many and varied. A valuable array of silver spoons passes all round the lower tier of one case, and consists of some sixty-eight pieces all arranged in chronological order from the fourth century to 1809, and well illustrating the gradual changes in form and decoration. The two earliest specimens are Romano-British from Shifnal, Salop, one of which has the early Christian “Chi-Rho” monogram engraved between the letters alpha and omega in the hollow. This fine collection was described in a paper read by Mr. Jackson before the Society of Antiquaries in 1891, and published in *Archæologia*, vol. iii., second series. Conspicuous among the silver objects is the “Berry cup,” an old copy of which is in the possession of the Corporation

of Portsmouth. It is gourd-shaped, 16 inches high, and enriched with foliage and flowers in *repoussé* and chased. Along the edge of the bowl is the legend, "This sweete berry from benjamin did fall then good sir benjamin berry it call," an allusion to Sir Benjamin Berry, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth in Elizabeth's time. An excellent 15th-century mazer of maple (*mazer*) wood, with silver-gilt mounts, and its "print" ornamented with St. George and the Dragon in slight relief; a silver teapot of 1682; a chronological collection of silver porringers and small cups of porringer form from 1666 to 1734; a tankard known as the "Hammersley tankard," from the circumstance that it was given by Sir Hugh Hammersley to the Haberdashers' Company in 1704; and a rose-water ewer and salver of 1759, are of special interest, but represent only a small portion of the remaining objects in these two cases. The teapot of 1682 was alluded to in the *Antiquary* for October, 1890, as an example ante-dating by fifteen years the earliest mentioned in Mr. Cripps' *Old English Plate*.

The two most remarkable objects in these cases do not, however, properly belong to them; the one is a Florentine silver hand-bell of Giulio de Medici (Pope Clement VII.), by Benvenuto Cellini, *circa* 1530; and the other, a tall beechwood cup and cover surmounted by a spice-box of 1620. The bell is richly decorated with chased masks, figures, and foliage, and its ring-handle bears the device of Giulio de Medici (the sun's rays passing through a ball of crystal) illustrating his motto, "Candor illæsus." The wooden cup is one of only five known complete examples, and it has been suggested that they were bridal cups used in the church and at the wedding feast, when spiced ales or wines were drank out of them. The present example is 16 inches high. Its ornamentation consists mainly of heraldic and other devices of like nature in decorated compartments. Those of the bowl are the arms of James I., a wyvern, a phoenix in flames arising out of an earl's coronet, and a hart statant royally gorged and lined (for Lisle). Those of the cover are a crowned salamander, a crowned and chained porcupine (for Sydney), an elephant statant (for Knollys), and a griffin; and those of the spice-box (which forms the knob of the cover), a fox

salient, a stag statant, a swan, and an ostrich with a horseshoe (for Digby). The inscriptions on this vessel are very quaint, and are largely of a Scripture character. Around the lip runs: "Drinke so that you may euer liue: such Drinke the Lord of Lyfe doth Giue to those whom he redeemed Deare: who with pure harts <sup>his wor</sup> Do hear," the initial D serving as the final letter of "wor D." Lower on the bowl is:

They Grow ther	To them th
By sure of sal	er is no con
uation. T	Demnation,

while around the edge of the cover is the verse, in one line: "Though A small gyfte, accept of his Good Will: who Desires God to Blesse and keep you still: and send you many yeers of Peace & Joy: By walking in the truth & Liuing way." At the bottom of the bowl and around the foot are other inscriptions of similar nature.

The next case is devoted to antique arms, black-jacks, caskets, etc., mostly lent by Mr. Morgan S. Williams. The black-jacks are very fine, and are of different sizes, some silver-mounted. The most interesting of these is a large jug, about 20 inches high, with the inscription: "Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653, of England, Scotland, and Ireland" on the silver rim, and his arms as Protector in silver below. Mr. Williams informs the writer that the previous owner (from whom he bought it many years ago) told him that it was purchased from the Tower of London when many things were sold after the fire which took place there in the first half of this century. Of the arms, five are maces, ranging from the time of Henry V. to Edward VI., and of varying degrees of elaborateness. The swords begin with a large twelfth- (perhaps more correctly thirteenth-) century example, with wheel-pommel decorated with two inlaid cross-cross-lets. A Scotch "claid hea-mhor," or double-handed claymore, with quatrefoils at the ends of its cross-bar, belongs to the Wallace period; and a seventeenth-century specimen has a "mortuary" hilt, *i.e.*, one with an equestrian representation of Charles I. Two old German casques of punishment have the essential construction of the familiar English brank, but have their facial portion developed into grotesque and hideous masks, one

painted. Two thumb-screws may also be German or possibly Scotch.

The next case contains a medley of objects of the Stuart period, arranged in accordance with the reigns to which they belong. Many of these are comparatively of small value, yet thus arranged, the collection is highly instructive, and, saving the harmless whim which would elevate the Elder and Younger Pretenders to the regal dignity under the titles of James III. and Charles III., this principle of grouping might with advantage be adopted in museums where there are many old-fashioned objects which refuse to submit to any satisfactory classification based upon their natures and uses. A cursory glance shows that the collection is largely made up of spoons; wooden, pewter, and delft trenchers and other vessels; coins and medals; needle-work; knives and forks; portraits; "touch-pieces"; tobacco-pipes, etc. Among the less ordinary forms may be noted a silver-mounted "poison cup" of unicorn's horn (probably the horn of the extinct rhinoceros tichorhinus), part of a set of wooden dessert "lots," a hawk's hood, a memorial ring of Charles I., and an early dated (1706) specimen of Fulham ware (a silver-mounted mug).

The last case of the series contains an olla-podrida of objects, which could not be classed, or otherwise conveniently placed, with the other exhibits,—as some Irish stone implements, some choice Worcester porcelain, a black-jack, pair of boots said to have belonged to Wat Tyler, old German stoneware, etc., lent by Lord Llangattock and others. Elsewhere in the room is a case of relics (chiefly articles of attire) relating to Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton, lent by Mr. J. A. Sant, hon. secretary of the sectional committee.

In the east gallery of this fine-art hall is a collection of books and MSS., of which a large proportion relate to Wales and the Welsh, and are exhibited by the Cardiff Free Libraries committee; the council of the University College of South Wales; Mr. O. H. Jones, of Fônmon Castle; Colonel Turbervill; St. David's College, Lampeter; and others. The printed matters consist mostly of Welsh chap-books, Civil War tracts, Bibles and liturgies; and the MSS., of pedigree rolls, poems, deeds, grants, letters, of eminent Welshmen, etc. In connection with the

Bibles may be mentioned autograph letters of William Morgan and Richard Parry, two bishops of St. Asaph, the translators of the first and second Welsh Bibles respectively. Besides these, there is a good selection of early printing, printers' marks, and works from noted presses; and a neat and well-preserved little horn-book exhibited by Mr. Drane must not be overlooked, which (so we are informed) was discovered amongst the old stock of a West of England bookseller.



### The Churches of London.\*

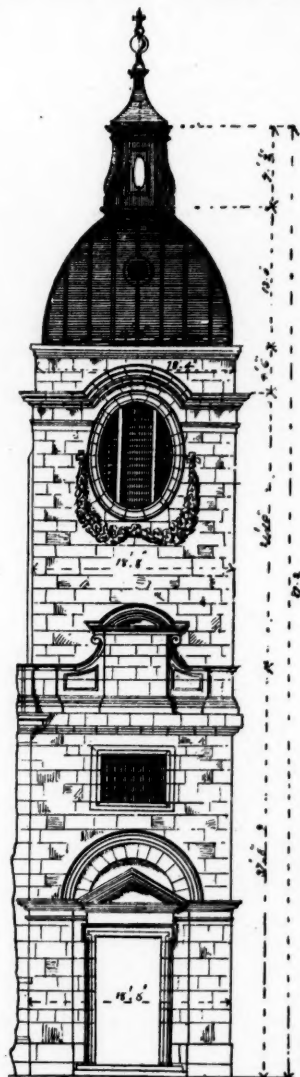
**I**T is certainly remarkable that more general interest is not taken in the older churches of London than is the case. There are, no doubt, two main reasons for this. In the first place, we possess many other ecclesiastical buildings of far higher antiquity, and it must be admitted of much greater importance than the London churches; and in the second place, the revived taste for mediæval architecture has, for a season, cast a sort of slur on buildings which do not conform to its canons, or readily lend themselves to some of its natural developments. This neglect of the fine churches of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which are to be seen in London, and almost nowhere else in England, is greatly to be deplored, not merely on its own account, but because the public indifference as to these churches has placed their wholesale demolition within the range of existing church politics, and several of them have already been pulled down. Signs are not wanting that a change is now taking place in the public mind in this matter, and that a more general appreciation of the many excellences

\* *London Churches of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.* A selection of the most remarkable ecclesiastical buildings, including St. Paul's Cathedral, erected within and around the ancient city walls between the years 1630 and 1730, from the designs of Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, Hawksmoor and Gibbs. Illustrated in a series of 64 plates reproduced in collotype from exceptionally fine photographs specially taken for the work, and 130 illustrations in the text. With historical and descriptive accounts by George H. Birch, F.S.A. London: B. T. Batsford, 94, High Holborn.

of these churches is gradually spreading among the more thoughtful section of the public. Strenuous opposition to the proposed removal of one or two of the remaining churches has lately manifested itself almost unexpectedly, and in addition to a feeling of dissent from the short-sighted policy of removing more of the city churches, there appears to have sprung up an appreciation of their architectural charms. It would seem as if the stately repose of many of these masterpieces of Wren, Hawksmoor, Gibbs, and others were asserting itself as a sort of antidote to the pseudo-mediævalism of which the last fifty years have given us such a surfeit. Be this as it may, we are glad to believe that a recognition of the many excellences of the stately and dignified architecture of the so-called classical churches of London is gradually becoming more general.

In speaking of the neglect of London church architecture for the last generation or so, we are not unmindful of exceptions, or that among architects and some others the many admirable features of these buildings have secured for them faithful and enthusiastic champions. But these have been comparatively few in number, and it has been with difficulty that they have succeeded in keeping their heads above water in the general sweep of the tide in the opposite direction. Still, it would be unfair to forget such books as Godwin and Britton's *Churches of London*, published in 1837 on the very eve of the Gothic deluge, with its excellent series of plates by the elder Le Keux, not to mention even more important books published since then (most of them within the last few years), when the turn of the tide began. All these works, however, are left far behind by Mr. Birch's magnificent book recently published by Mr. Batsford. It may be truly said of that noble volume that never before have the London churches received such excellent treatment, and never before have better photographic illustrations to any work been issued in this country. When the generally smoky atmosphere of London and the confined positions of many of the churches are taken into account, it seems almost marvellous that it should have been possible to produce such admirable

collotype photographs as those which are contained in Mr. Birch's stately volume.



WESTERN ELEVATION OF THE TOWER OF ST. BENET FINK (NOW DESTROYED).

We regret that their large size makes it impossible for us to reproduce any of them in our pages. Never before, it may be confi-



dently asserted, has better work of the kind been done, and it deserves full and ample recognition on the part of antiquaries and others.

Mr. Birch notes, in an excellent preface to the volume, that in many cases, if not in most, the church which took the place of its predecessor destroyed in the Fire of London not only occupies the exact site, but actually preserves in its walls portions of the mediæval structure. This had often been suspected, but it is only within recent years that it has been placed beyond the region of speculation by discoveries made during repairs and alterations effected in certain of the existing churches. The plan of the mediæval London city churches was that of small buildings, seldom with a structural chancel, and most having only a single aisle, north and south of the nave as the case might be, and a low western tower, with,



FONT AND COVER, ST. MARGARET, LOTHBURY.

in a very few cases, a spire in addition. Generally speaking, the London city churches seem to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The reason for this wholesale rebuilding is not at first sight very obvious, although a good many plausible reasons may be suggested for it. The ancient London parishes, like those of many other English cities and towns, are of small area, and in consequence of this London originally possessed a great number of parish churches,

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none of them, as we have already remarked, of any great size or architectural magnificence. We are not aware that we have ever seen this matter dealt with at length, but we believe that a good deal may be gathered from it as to the original size and importance of our more ancient towns relatively to one another. Where a single predominant church exists, such as is the case at Plymouth, Hull, Manchester, Leeds, and other places, the case seems fairly clear that the particular town was at first unimportant, and its population, relatively speaking, small, and that its one church grew in size and magnificence as the parish increased in population and wealth. On the other hand, where a town contains a number of small parishes, there is, we believe, evidence of its early importance and relatively large population, the number of small parishes being moreover some clue as to

the original size of any particular town. This is a feature which is peculiar to England, and it seems worthy of a greater share of attention than it appears to have received. Much, we believe, might be worked out from it.

After the Great Fire several of the small London parishes were united, and the new church built on the site of one of them was made to serve for the two previously existing. If much was lost by the Fire, it is to it also that we owe the noble buildings which recall

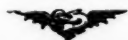
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the fame of Inigo Jones, Christopher Wren, Nicholas Hawksmoor, James Gibbs, and others. Mr. Birch's information as to them is full and complete, and the illustrations in the letter-press are numerous and excellent. While it is a pleasure to turn over the pages of this work it is none the less a disappointment to be obliged to pass by the many interesting details of its contents. We can but advise readers of the *Antiquary* to examine the book and its plates for themselves. We have spoken of the service this book ought to render by calling attention to the many excellences of the London churches, and so assist in preventing the removal of any more of them. We may as well draw attention, in this respect, to Mr. Birch's statement in regard to the demolition of the very graceful church of St. Benet Fink a few years ago, where he tells us that a very fine font with a carved cover, as well as some excellent carved wood-work forming the reredos and panelling of other parts of the church, have all gone—nobody knows where!

Although we have not proposed to ourselves to attempt to give any account of the book, such as might be the case were it treated in the ordinary way of a review, it may be useful to add, perhaps, that it opens with an account of St. Paul's, of which a dozen admirable colotype plates, 14 inches by 10, are given. The grain of the oak of the choir-stalls, and the bloom on the stonework in the nave, come out with really startling clearness, and better work has never been done before, and is, in fact, impossible. Some excellent drawings of the beautiful iron gates and screens in the interior of the cathedral are given, which may interest those of our readers who have followed the papers which have appeared in our pages on this subject lately. Mr. Birch has a sly dig at the Munich transparencies, which a few years ago were so greatly admired, and which even for a while threatened to take the place of stained glass in our church windows. He says (p. 22) that the Munich windows have been removed from the choir "to other parts of the Cathedral, where one can better see how bad they are."

After the account of St. Paul's the parish churches are dealt with in chronological order. Besides a general account of each, with a ground plan drawn to the scale of 32 feet to

the inch, many of the details of the different parts and pieces of furniture are carefully illustrated. This is in addition to large collotypes of the more important buildings. The work differs in many respects from others which have preceded it, chiefly in the extent, size, and excellence of the plates, and also because it includes the wider area of "Greater London," and so contains notices of such churches as St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. James's, Piccadilly, Christ Church, Spitalfields, and others outside the city. We can only express the gratitude of all antiquaries and lovers of art to the author and the publisher of such a book as this, which has suggested to us the idea of drawing attention to the subject of the London churches in this paper. We cannot do better, perhaps, than conclude by re-echoing the words of the author, when he says that if the volume should succeed in calling attention to the beauties of the excellent structures "illustrated in its pages, and awaken a fresh interest in these monuments of art yet preserved to us in our great city, it will not have been prepared in vain."



## Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

### PUBLICATIONS.

We have received a copy of the twenty-first volume of the Transactions of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE (Archæological Section) for 1895. It contains the following papers: "John Rogers of Deritend, Scholar and Martyr," by Mr. Robert K. Dent; "Ancient Church Fittings," by Mr. Richard H. Murray (this paper is illustrated, and some fine examples of Elizabethan communion tables are represented); "Henley-in-Arden," by Mr. Joseph Crouch; "Iona," by that veteran antiquary Sir Henry Dryden (this paper contains a measured plan); and "Salford Priors," by the Rev. Arthur Chattaway, which is freely illustrated, and has a full-page ground-plan of Salford Hall.



Part II. of the twelfth volume of the Journal of the ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL has been issued. It contains, besides the business matter of the Institute, the following papers of archæological interest: "On some forms of Land Tenure, and the Historical Illustrations afforded by them," by the late Sir John Maclean; "Description of a Second Ogam Stone at Lewannick," by Mr. Arthur G. Langdon; "Notes on Three Ogam Stones in Cornwall," by the Rev. W. Iago; and "The Rude Stone Monuments of Cornwall," by Mr. R. N. Worth (Part II.).

## PROCEEDINGS.

The annual meeting of the HELLENIC SOCIETY was held on June 15. The Chairman (Sir E. Maunde Thompson) expressed regret at the absence, from what he found was somewhat serious indisposition, of Professor Jebb, the president of the society, who was to have taken the chair.

Mr. G. A. Macmillan then read the report of the Council, which stated that they had "again to report a session of useful work and steady prosperity without any very striking incident. The publication of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* is still the main outcome of the society's efforts, and, under the able guidance of the editorial committee, maintains an honourable place among periodicals of its class. The society has to regret the loss of some important members by death, and special mention is due to Lord Leighton, who had from the outset shown a warm interest in the society's work, and to Dr. Henry Middleton, who died a few days ago, and who was one of the earliest members of the society. Members will be glad to learn that the British School at Athens, to which the society has long been a subscriber, has now been placed upon a more satisfactory financial basis, and has done some excellent work during the past season. The number of well equipped students has been fully up to the average, and important excavations have been carried on in the island of Melos and for the first time in Athens itself, on the supposed site of the ancient Kynosarges. A full account of the results will, as usual, be given next month to the annual meeting of subscribers to the school. The council have in the course of the year voted grants of £50 to Mr. W. R. Paton towards some proposed excavations in the neighbourhood of Budrum, and of £30 to Mr. W. J. Woodhouse, a former student of the British School at Athens, towards additional illustrations for a work on the topography of Ætolia, which is to be published by the delegates of the Clarendon Press. The council have during the last few months devoted special attention to the library with a view to improving the arrangements for its custody and management. New book-shelves have been provided, and the books are being rearranged in a more systematic way. Dr. Holden, to whom the society is much indebted for his valuable services as hon. librarian, has felt obliged to resign the post on account of ill-health, but the council have been fortunate enough to secure in his place the help of Mr. Arthur Smith, of the British Museum, who has long been an active member of the library committee. Miss Hughes, the assistant librarian, has also resigned her post, the increasing pressure of her duties for the Royal Asiatic Society rendering it impossible for her to give sufficient attention to the care of a second library. In her stead the council have appointed Miss Fanny Johnson, formerly head mistress of the Bolton High School for Girls, who is at present giving the whole of her time to the work. At the same time, as the funds available for the purchase of books are not large, it has been thought well to send to members during the past week a circular appealing for donations of suitable books or pamphlets. The treasurer's accounts show ordinary receipts during the year of £915 (if we include £30 refunded by Mr. Hogarth out of the grant of £100 made last year for excavations in Alexandria), against

£910 during the financial year 1894-95. The receipts from subscriptions, including arrears, amount to £717, against £692. The receipts from life compositions amount to £63, against £50, and receipts from libraries and for the purchase of back volumes to £117, against £122, a decrease of £5. Receipts from other sources of ordinary income show no material alteration. Since the entrance fee was imposed in January, 1894, about £75 has been received from this source, a very substantial addition to the society's income. In the matter of ordinary expenditure, amounting to £621, against £730 in the previous year, the stationery, printing, and postage account is £46. The expenditure on the library has been £39, against £96 in the preceding year. The cost of the *Journal*, vol. xv., parts i. and ii., has amounted to £394. The annual grant of £100 to the British School at Athens has been made, and a balance was carried forward at the end of the financial year of £339 16s. 11d., against £169 7s. 6d. at the close of the preceding year. Twenty-four new members have been elected during the year, while thirty-six have been lost by death or resignation. This shows a net decrease of twelve, and brings the total number of members to 772. Ten new libraries have joined the list of subscribers, which now amount to 127; with the five public libraries to 132."

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that Lord Leighton would be especially missed in his capacity of trustee of the British Museum, where in matters of art his advice was almost implicitly taken. Other losses in the course of the year were Sir William Stewart, once Minister at Athens, and Lord Bath, a trustee of the British Museum. The death of Dr. Middleton was a serious loss to art, for he was a man of wide culture and extensive knowledge not only of ancient but also of medieval art. With a membership of 772 the society had no occasion for anxiety at a small temporary decline in numbers.

Professor Butcher, in seconding the motion, observed that wherever there was a vigorous intellectual life there was an increase of Hellenic study which might be taken as the measure and mark of advancement in other departments of knowledge.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Cecil Smith, in a short account of archaeological research during the past year, said that the most important result was the discovery by the French at Delphi of a singularly beautiful piece of sculpture of the date of Hieron of Syracuse. The work represented a quadriga, and there was a figure of a youth in an almost perfect state with the eyes clearly marked. The French had also done admirable work in the department of Byzantine art; the Germans had been engaged at Priene, the Austrians at Ephesus, and a young American student, at considerable risk, had obtained an interesting inscription from the Parthenon of the date of about 60 A.D.

The election of officers of the society followed, and a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.

So So So

The members of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Bury St. Edmunds on June 3 and 4.—The two most important features of the meeting were a paper by Mr. Spanton on

Moyes Hall, and a most elaborate description of the Abbey of St. Edmund, by Dr. M. R. James, of Cambridge. The report of the latter paper in the *Bury and Norwich Post* fills three columns of close printing, and it is hopeless for us to attempt to epitomize it. It is very seldom indeed that the members of an archaeological society have the privilege of listening to such an exhaustive description of a building, the remains of which they are visiting. Dr. James's paper will, of course, be printed in some permanent form, when antiquaries generally will have an opportunity of studying it. We have never read a more instructive description in detail of the internal arrangements of one of the great monastic houses and churches of England before the Reformation, and we are only sorry that it is absolutely impossible for us to give in even an abbreviated form the outline of Dr. James's epoch-marking paper.—As regards Moyes Hall, which has recently attracted considerable attention, owing to the contemplated alterations to adapt it for use as a fire-engine station, Mr. Spanton's paper will be read with interest. We believe there is no real doubt that the building was originally a Jews' house, and possibly a synagogue, although there appears to be no documentary evidence forthcoming to place the matter beyond the region of doubt. In this instance the name and local tradition seem quite sufficient evidence. Under any circumstance, however, the building is of extreme interest as one of the few Norman houses still remaining. We borrow the following report of Mr. Spanton's paper from the *Bury and Norwich Post*: "Moyes Hall is one of the few stone houses which date from the twelfth century still remaining in England; having been built during the period of transition from Romanesque to Gothic, it is a mixture of the Norman and Early English styles of architecture. The first floor is supported by nine vaults, three of which, forming the room used as a receiving office by the Great Eastern Railway Company, are oblong in plan; the ribs from east to west being semicircular, the arches from north to south being pointed. The other six vaults are square in plan, the arches are all pointed, and, in the centre of the space, spring from two round columns, with convex or cushion-shaped capitals. The floor was not levelled, for the building still stands upon the natural slope of the ground. In the fifteenth century, the original south-west Norman window was replaced by the present one in the Perpendicular style, with the sill carved to represent the head of St. Edmund guarded by the wolf; the string course was cut through, the ceiling was lowered, a second floor was gained, and an additional window inserted; at the same time the staircase and the fireplace in the west wall on the first floor were made. The arches, since filled up to form the partition wall which divides the railway office from the rest of the building, were formed of Tudor brickwork of the same date as the adjoining forge and workshop occupied by Messrs. Townsend. In the beginning of the present century Moyes Hall was leaning over towards the east from neglect, the washing of the rain from the roof, and down the road, and the want of a deep foundation. So to save it from ruin the east wall was rebuilt in 1806, or, rather, thrown together with the old materials, the squared and moulded stones being

stuck about like plums in a pudding; at the same time the first turret and clock face were added. The present turret, with the gable under it, the clock face, also the south doorway and two windows on the ground-floor, are the work of Sir George Gilbert Scott, who destroyed the old window on the second floor, and substituted the two abominable windows which still occupy its place. These last alterations were perpetrated in 1858. Fortunately, there are at least two independent views of the east front as it stood during the eighteenth century, with its three original windows under round arches, similar to those still remaining in the south front. With the help of these drawings it may yet be possible to restore it. Moyes Hall is occasionally mentioned in the records of the borough; it was used as a workhouse, as a school for poor children, and lastly, as a police station. When the representatives of the law and the breakers of the peace left its cells empty and deserted, that ardent archaeologist, Mr. Henry Trigg, suggested that it should be turned into a museum of local antiquities; but his untimely and lamented death prevented his taking steps to carry out his excellent idea. It was decided by the council to adapt it for the use of the fire brigade, but early in last year the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings took the matter up; memorials were presented to the mayor and corporation from the Jews of London, from the natives and inhabitants of Bury, and the members of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, praying that it might not be used for a purpose to which it could scarcely be adapted without injury to its architectural features. The council expressed their willingness to find another receptacle for the fire engines, and to place their collection in Moyes Hall if the memorialists would find the money necessary for the repair of the building. So much interest had been manifested by the press and the public in the matter, that it was hoped as much as £1,000 might be raised, and the Rev. Hermann Gollancz having obtained the signatures of Lord Rothschild and other leading Jews, it was confidently expected that those gentlemen would contribute to the fund, because, according to an old tradition, Moyes Hall was synonymous with Moses House, and had originally been the house and place of business of some of the wealthy Jews who used to lend money to the abbots of Bury, and had also been used for worship according to Jewish rites. But just when our hopes were raised to the highest pitch, one of those ingenious gentlemen who make it their business to blacken Joan of Arc, to whitewash Henry VIII., to prove that Shakespeare wrote Bacon's essays, and Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays, gave a lecture, in which he proved—to his own satisfaction at least, and apparently to that of some of his hearers—that the Jews could never have inhabited Moyes Hall, and that the interest now being taken in the building by the Jewish community was founded on a delusion. All hope of assistance from that quarter was thus lost. To complete our discomfiture and the triumph of the enemy, when a search was made for the title-deeds, in the hope of tracing back the ownership, they had disappeared. We are still asking for subscriptions towards the repair of the building, but, owing to the depression now prevailing in this centre of agricultural industry, we have only been able



to raise £160. I beg you will excuse my taking up your time with this long rigmarole, on the plea that some explanation seemed due to visitors who find one of our most important buildings in this unsatisfactory state; and who, though prepared to see the abbey church and palace in ruins, were not expecting the museum to be empty, the natural history collection in the council chamber, the flint implements hidden away in boxes, and the Guildhall library in course of being removed to the Athenæum."



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

REMINISCENCES OF A VOYAGE TO SHETLAND, ORKNEY, AND SCOTLAND, IN THE SUMMER OF 1839. By Christian Ploeyen. Translated by Catherine Spence. Second edition. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xv, 237. Lerwick: T. and J. Manson.

Life is lived so rapidly at the present day that quite a short period suffices to confer an air of antiquity on almost anything. Especially is this the case in regard to books of travel, or descriptions of countries and places. Changes of all kinds have been so great during the past few years that a book only a few years old often quickly acquires a strongly antiquarian character. Herre Christian Ploeyen, the author of these Reminiscences, was Amtmand (or Judge), and Governor of the Faroe Islands, and was evidently a man of wide intelligence, as well as a keen observer. We have seldom come across a more interesting book than this, which we are surprised to think is not more generally known than it is, although this appears to be a second edition of the translation. Herre Ploeyen visited Shetland and Scotland in 1839, with a view to obtaining information which might assist him in ameliorating the then existing poverty of the Faroe islanders. He set sail from Thorshavn on June 1, and landed three days later at Lerwick, where he seems to have been greatly surprised at the many signs of affluence in the interior appointments and furniture of the houses. This has always been a notable feature of Lerwick, and strikes nearly every person on a first visit to the town, and to one coming only a short distance from poverty-stricken Faroe the difference must have been very marked indeed. Lerwick is, and was then, in direct communication with Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and London, and hence those characteristics of life which are so unlooked for in the Ultima Thule of the British Isles, and which afford even a strong contrast to the conditions of life in the northern part of the mainland of Scotland. Herre Ploeyen, as might be expected, has a good deal to say on the cruelties by which, after the Shetlands passed to Scotland, the old Udal system was annihilated.

Passing to the mainland of Scotland, he first set foot at Aberdeen, after a rough passage across the

Pentland Firth. The highland kilt seems to have shocked him as a grave impropriety, not to be tolerated in a civilized country, while his condemnation of the bagpipes is scarcely less severe. He observes (p. 79): "By my presence at the barracks I had also an opportunity of seeing and hearing for the first time the Scottish national musical instrument, the bagpipes, which the piper of the regiment is said to play well, but which I thought detestable." His observations on the religious customs of Scotland, half a century ago, are interesting. He was greatly impressed by the custom of family prayer which he witnessed in Shetland, but thought the kneeling posture inconvenient, and a mistake! His first day in Edinburgh was a Sunday, on which he remarks: "Anything more tedious than a Scottish Sabbath it is impossible to imagine. It is in truth a day of rest; nothing is to be heard but the ringing of bells, nothing to be seen but grave-looking people going to and returning from the many churches." He attended service in one of the three kirks into which St. Giles's was then divided, admired the singing, but came away with a very unfavourable opinion of a sermon he heard against Scepticism. The following Sunday he attended St. John's Episcopal Chapel (or church as it is now called), which had not long been opened, but his verdict on the Anglican service was not favourable: "The set prayers that precede the sermon, the responses which the congregation repeat like children for mutual instruction, are far from edifying, and I much prefer the long prayers of the Scotch Kirk, which the minister himself composes and accommodates to the abilities and present necessities of his fellow worshippers." An incident in this connection is also worth citing (p. 99): "At the corner of a street I encountered a young man in plain clothes, who with a small Bible in his hand harangued very vehemently the assembled crowd on the hallowing of the Sabbath. Many persons, especially women of the lower orders, surrounded him, and seemed very penitent, groaning, sighing, and exclaiming, 'True, too true!' . . . I wondered that the police did not interfere with his proceedings, though perhaps it is the best policy to leave the like of him to themselves, otherwise they are apt to be looked upon as martyrs for truth by the populace."

Scotch hotel servants seem to have been, sixty years ago, much what they are to-day, and Herre Ploeyen feelingly complains that "when about to quit a Scotch inn, one has to do with a class of persons the most shameless in existence, namely, waiters, chambermaids, and boots." Many an unfortunate Saxon traveller has, in later times, suffered from this painful characteristic, which so stung the good-hearted Faroe islander to the quick. Perhaps the most interesting description in the book is the account of a journey by the railway, then recently opened from Arbroath to Dundee. He says (p. 88): "Even my Faroese readers have doubtless heard or read that in modern times in England, and more recently still in other countries, iron railroads have been constructed on which an engine driven by steam can run, drawing after it carriages with passengers and goods. I shall therefore only briefly observe that the road must be perfectly level, for which purpose bridges are built across those natural inequalities found everywhere, and a passage is tunnelled through higher acclivities

where this is found easier than to level them. This road is fenced on either side by a parapet to prevent persons in ignorance attempting to cross it, two rails of cast iron are fixed on the way, and the engines, as well as the carriages that are to run on it, have their wheels hollowed out like a spinning-wheel in order to grasp the rails. . . . The engine stood in a long shed made of boards, and had seven carriages attached to it, each fastened to the one behind it by an iron chain. The first three were open vehicles called trucks, the other four carriages. I took my seat in one of the first-class carriages, and sat, watch in hand, to note the moment of starting, eagerly awaiting this new experience. At last the guard gave the signal to start with his horn, and motion began, at first slow, but soon increasing to a speed of which I had never before had any conception. The perfect smoothness of the road and the rails on which the carriages move, makes the furious swiftness of the pace by no means unpleasant; the noise, too, caused by the rapid progress of the train is not nearly so loud as I had anticipated. I could, without straining my voice, converse with my neighbour; I could read the most minute name on a travelling map that I carried in my pocket; I could, if I had chosen, have written. I have also a very distinct idea of the country through which we passed; individual places so vividly impressed my memory with their beauty, that I believe I should have recognised them were I suddenly transported thither. Only the objects in close proximity flew past the view in wild rapidity; for instance, the walls on each side of the railroad seemed to be a confused gray line, but everything at a distance from twenty to thirty yards was, as I have said, perfectly distinct. I often observed that we passed under an arch or over a bridge, under which was a road of the usual kind, but this perception was but momentary; new objects immediately presented themselves to my sight, which again also rapidly gave place to others. We stopped four times on the way to take in passengers and fuel, and, these slight interruptions included, we travelled the distance of sixteen miles in scarcely three-quarters of an hour, an astonishing rapidity, though the larger engines in England fly at even greater speed." With this extract dealing with the impressions produced on a highly intelligent foreigner by a railway journey in the infancy of the system, we take our leave of a very instructive book. The extracts we have made testify to the excellent English of the translation, while the printing and get-up of the volume reflect much credit on the Lerwick firm by whom it is produced. We have only one omission to note, and that is, we should like to have had some short account or memoir of Herre Ploeyen prefixed to his *Reminiscences*. There is a quaint picture of him in a grotesque official costume, but we naturally wish to know a little more about the life of a writer, who exhibited so much insight and intelligence during his visit to North Britain nearly sixty years ago.

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THE LONDON BURIAL GROUNDS. By Mrs. Basil Holmes. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 344. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Price 10s. 6d.

A very genial book has been written by Mrs. Basil Holmes on a somewhat uncongenial subject. Few among us, even zealous antiquaries, care to spend

more time than we can help "by the cold hic jacets of the dead," yet she has taught us one more lesson in her descriptions of "London Burial Grounds," that no single feature which has any bearing on the study of archaeology should be neglected. The book is well printed on good paper, and has numerous illustrations, including the reproduction of many old views, which considerably enhances its value. To utilize old burial grounds as gardens and pleasant walks for the living is no desecration, and the need to preserve open spaces in crowded towns is yearly becoming more urgent. One precaution should always be taken, viz., copying all the inscriptions and making an exact plan of the graves previous to any alterations.

Concerning cremation there is no solid religious objection—only sentiment; and public opinion is further advanced in its favour than many think. In ancient times it was a mark of the greatest respect to burn the dead, and the custom fell out of use because of its great cost. The greatest difficulty is a medico-legal one.

The following subjects are treated: British and Roman Burial Places; Graveyards of Convents; Cathedral, Abbey, Temple and Tower; City Churchyards; Outside Churchyards; Pest-fields and Plague-Pits; Dissenters' Burial Grounds; Foreigners; Hospital, Almshouse, and Workhouse Grounds; Private and Promiscuous Cemeteries; Closing of Burial-grounds and Vaults; Graveyards as Public Gardens; Cemeteries still in use; A Forecast of the Future. The Appendix contains lists of burial-grounds in existence, and also those which have disappeared; Churches and Chapels without grounds, but with Vaults under them; How to lay out a Burial-ground as a Garden; the Disused Burial-grounds Act, etc.

We cordially recommend Mrs. Basil Holmes's book.

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SUTTON IN HOLDERNESS: THE MANOR, THE BEREWIC, AND THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY. By Thomas Blashill. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xx, 302. Hull: William Andrews and Co.

This is a thoroughly good book, and one of which it is a pleasure to speak in terms of cordial appreciation. Sutton is a parish, originally on the outskirts of Hull, but now almost wholly included within the extended area of the Parliamentary borough of that town. It contains a fine brick church, at one time collegiate, sadly spoilt by destructive "restoration." Besides the church there are other features of interest, including some early earthworks. A brief account of the place may be found in Poulson's *History of Holderness*, but beyond the short account of Sutton in that book nothing has, we believe, been done to elucidate its history until the appearance of the present work by Mr. Blashill. While Mr. Blashill's work seems fairly complete in most particulars, its especial value seems to us to lie in the very careful account he is able to give of the open-field system, slight indications of which can even yet be traced here and there in the outlying lands around Sutton. Since Mr. Seeborn published his well-known work, general attention has been paid to this subject, and with many important results. Mr. Blashill gives a very clear and succinct description of the field system at Sutton, and its general characteristics, which may be worth quoting in part. He says (p. 15): "No

man's land lay together, forming a farm, as is the custom now. The whole area of the tillage fields was laid out in 'lands' and 'selions,' the breadth from centre to centre of each selion being 27 to 33 feet, and their length about 220 yards—averaging about half an acre. Each oxgang consisted of about thirty selions, of which about ten would be in each of the three great fields into which the ploughland was divided, but no two of these would lie near to each other. They would be spread about in some sort of rotation with the selions belonging to other oxgangs, the original arrangement having probably been made by lot. There is some reason to believe that the ancient practice in Sutton was to change the lands of the free tenants by lot or by rotation year after year. It may be that the meadows only were so changed. As recently as the year 1713 the meadow-lands of two proprietors were occupied by each of them in alternate years." Mr. Blashill then proceeds to describe the balks which separated the selions, pointing out that when the ploughed portions were not growing a crop, the cattle were fed on the stubbles as well as on the dividing balks, and that when the selions were growing corn the balks would produce a crop of hay, so that the cattle were not wholly dependent on the meadow lands for their food. Later on in the book the author returns to the subject in the chapter entitled "Old Fashioned Farms," in which he observes (p. 187): "There is no reason to think that the tillage materially changed in extent from remote times down to the reign of George III. Until that time all the farmers still lived huddled together in Sutton, or else in the more spacious enclosures of Stoneferry. Their narrow ploughlands lay scattered over the three great common fields. . . . In a small grass field to the south-west of the homestead at Low Bransholm, the existing lands are alternately 18 feet and 9 feet in breadth. This may be a piece of ancient ploughland laid down to grass before the balks became narrowed by encroachment; but there is an excellent specimen of the lands with their separating balks in a green field in Bilton to the south side of the highroad and not far from Salts House. From one cause or another the balks, with such rare exceptions as these, have been added to the cultivated lands."

A reproduced photograph is given of one of these balks, but it is not very successful or clear, which is to be regretted.

We have cited these passages, because it seems to us, as we have already said, that the chief value of the book lies in this particular feature which Mr. Blashill has treated very fully, and with evident care; but it must not be thought that the book has no other valuable features. It is a thoroughly satisfactory monograph on Sutton, and a work which, besides being of local interest, has a wider range of value to the antiquary. It is not often that this can be said of a book of this kind, but it can be truthfully said of Mr. Blashill's work.

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CHRONICLES OF WINGHAM. By Arthur Hussey.  
Cloth, small 8vo., pp. 211. Canterbury: J. A. Jennings.

Mr. Hussey modestly states in the preface that the history contained in this book "only claims to be original in the sense of being first published in a

collected form, derived from numerous works, most of which are mentioned, and is but a contribution towards a better history in the future of one of the many interesting parishes of Kent. . . . Perhaps an apology is due to the more learned readers, that the writer was unable to consult the treasures of the British Museum, Rolls Office, and the Lambeth Library, with reference to the parish." This explains the scope of the book, and should disarm adverse criticism were such called for, which it is not. The omission, however, to consult the collections named, deprives the work of that element of thoroughness and finality which it might otherwise have obtained in Mr. Hussey's hands. The contents of the book may be briefly summarized as follows: The history of the manor of Wingham, and that of the lesser manors of Dene, Twitham, and Wenderton; the manor-house of the archbishops and notices of the kings who have been entertained there [Edward I., when on a visit to Wingham in September, 1295, issued a writ of summons to Parliament]; the church, first parochial and then collegiate; the collegiate foundation of a provost and six canons with their seven vicars, the fourteen stalls for whom, still remain in the chancel, while three of the canonical residences are also in existence; the history of the "Runaway Nun," a niece of Edward III., and related by marriage to the Black Prince, who was married in Wingham church in the year 1360, and the penance she and her husband had to undergo for the rest of their lives; a chapter is devoted to the Oxenden family, who have been connected with the parish since the time of Edward III.; and another to the Palmer family, who bought the college in 1553, and whose descendants lived in the house of the Provost until about fifty years ago.

Mr. Hussey has shown how much may be gleaned from the scattered references to be found in various archaeological publications. He has produced a thoroughly good book of its kind, and we hope that on some future occasion he may be able to make use of original matter, when we feel sure that he will do so with judgment, and give us that "better history" of Wingham to which he alludes in the preface to this modest, but satisfactory, little book.

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LONDON STREET NAMES: THEIR ORIGIN, SIGNIFICATION AND HISTORIC VALUE; WITH DIVERSE NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS. By F. H. Habben.  
Cloth, 8vo., pp. 264. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

The careful and scientific examination of place-names has of late years yielded many important results, and has helped in not a few cases to throw light on obscure phases of early history. There is a great fascination in the study of place-names, and in that very fact lies its snare, for people are too ready to be satisfied with some "happy guess," which after all is only too often in reality a very unhappy mistake. The subject has been attacked in a very different manner in the present day, to the old fashioned guess-work of our forefathers; but still there is too much guessing, and it is very desirable that the study of place-names should be organized on a surer and more systematic basis than that which it at present occupies. It ought not to be left to the individual efforts of a few scattered persons in different



parts of the country, working in a haphazard sort of way independently of one another, but should be arranged and directed from some well-authenticated centre. It is wonderful how much light might thus be thrown by comparison of place-names, especially if some definite and organized system of their study were adopted.

So far as we are aware little attention has been drawn to the subject of road and street names. This is a department which offers a good deal of promising material if it is only carefully worked, and we believe that the book under notice is the first which has been devoted solely to street-names. It would be unfair to criticise a pioneer work of this kind too severely, especially as it is a book which contains a great deal of useful matter. If, however, we look very closely into it, we find the fault of guess-work to be too patent in many cases. The author has also dealt with the names too much as they have existed within later periods, and does not seem to have sought out their very earliest forms, a method which alone can give satisfactory results. Then, too, we note some slipshod work, as, for instance (p. 24), under Ave Maria Lane, which is explained as "A memento of the rosary, breviary, and other ecclesiastical manufacturers and vendors gathering about St. Paul's Cathedral," and we are referred to Paternoster Row for more information on the matter. Here, among other possible interpretations of these names, we are told "that the Romish processions on Corpus Christi Day or Holy Thursday . . . commenced to chant the Paternoster, which occupied them the length of the Row." In this we have the germ of what may no doubt be the true origin of the names in question, but it is told in about as inaccurate and untidy a fashion as is possible. Taking another example (at random) from p. 171, "Phil's Buildings, Houndsditch — a 'clothes and general mart,' forming a passage into Rag Fair, not inviting close inspection by the ordinary wayfarer. Phil's full name was no doubt Philip, of Hebrew descent, and owner of the property." Can anything be more unsatisfactory than this? and how does Mr. Habben know that "Phil's full name was Philip," or that the place was named from him? Perhaps it may be all right, but no evidence whatever is adduced to confirm what is simply a guess and no more. We point out these defects with the less hesitation, because Mr. Habben has struck out a new and useful line, and his book might easily be made in a future edition of very real value. At present it is little more than a crude and not very satisfactory attack on the street-names of the City of London. It may satisfy the unthinking reader, but any person who is really anxious to thrash the matter out in a thorough and scholarly fashion will, we fear, gather but little satisfaction from the book as it stands. Let Mr. Habben eschew guesswork, avoid attempts at smart sentences, stick to solid facts, and omit the "divers notes and observations" of his title-page, and in another edition he may hope to produce a book of genuine and solid value.

Several periodicals call for notice; among them we may allude to *Knowledge*, which now includes archaeology among the subjects with which it deals. The

number for May last contains an admirable plate of British and English coins, with letter-press description by Mr. G. F. Hill.

The first number of a new series of *Cheshire Notes and Queries* has reached us. It is issued as an illustrated quarterly journal, and is described as being devoted to the Antiquities, Family Traditions, Parochial Records, Quaint Customs, etc., of Cheshire. We wish it every success. A photograph of the exterior of Chester Cathedral from the south-east is appropriately given as a frontispiece, and among the articles the following may be noted: Cheshire Sheriffs, Epitaphs in Cheshire Churchyards, First Cheshire Salt Patents, and several other items.

*Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, vol. v., No 34, contains antiquarian "Notes" on Edward, Lord Clinton and Sage, Earl of Lincoln, and founder in 1571 of the Grammar School of Horncastle (with portrait); Inhabitants of Lincolnshire villages in the sixteenth century; Southam Place, Lincoln; besides a number of queries and replies. There is in addition the separate Natural History Section, into which this publication is divided.

The second number of the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal* contains a "Study of a Carved Corbel in Ewelme Church," by Miss Margaret L. Higgins, which is illustrated with other similar heads in order to identify it as a bust of Edward III. The mural paintings lately found at Ashampstead Church are freely illustrated, and are described by the Rev. V. H. Moyle. The Rev. W. D. Macray contributes transcripts of three thirteenth-century deeds exhibited to the Oxford Archaeological Society during a recent visit to Stanton Harcourt, and which relate to Grazeley in Berkshire. Mr. Llewellyn Treacher writes on Palaeolithic Man in East Berkshire, dealing with Maidenhead and Cookham. This is followed by a "Résumé" of Domesday Holders and Holdings in Berkshire, while some Notes and Queries and Reviews complete a very excellent number of this new magazine.

*Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries* contains papers on "The Ancient Military Walls and Gates of Nottingham"; "References to the Bells of Derbyshire," which are continued in the monthly numbers, besides other papers and notes of varied interest.

The June number of *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset* is, as usual, admirably compiled, and contains a wonderful amount of information in small compass. There are two photographic illustrations, one of them being that of a very curious, and possibly unique "dole table" in the outer wall of Chaundle Church, Dorset. We hope from what is said about "its present condition" we are not to understand that it is in contemplation to "restore" it.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.